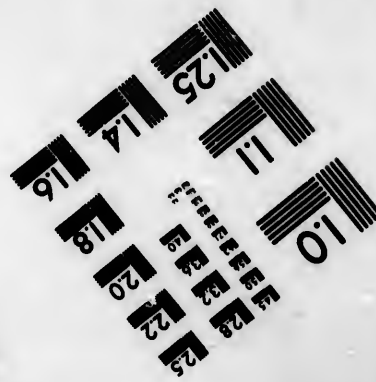
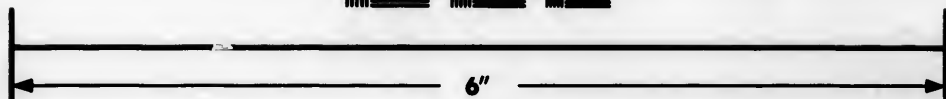
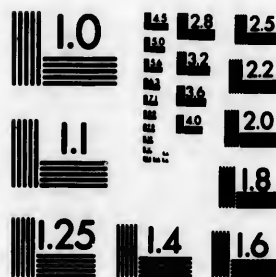


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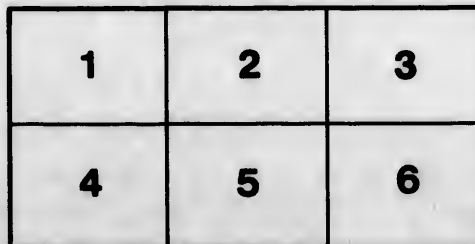
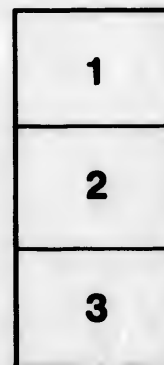
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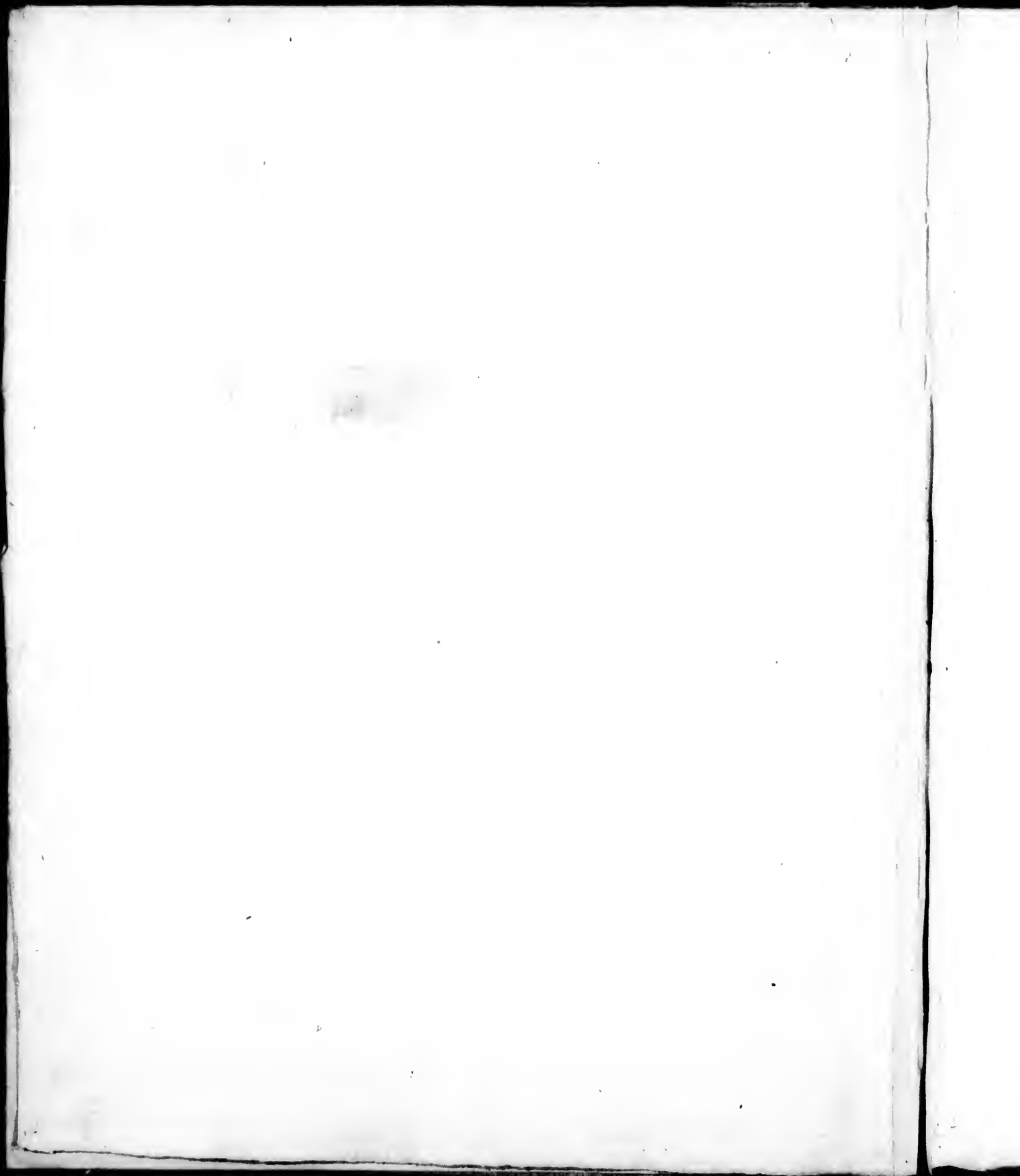
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OBSERVATIONS
AND
REMARKS
MADE DURING A
VOYAGE

TO THE ISLANDS OF
TENERIFFE, AMSTERDAM, MARIA'S ISLANDS NEAR VAN DIEMEN'S
LAND; OTAHEITE, SANDWICH ISLANDS; OWHYHEE, THE
FOX ISLANDS ON THE NORTH WEST COAST OF AMERICA,
TINIAN, AND FROM THENCE TO CANTON,

IN THE BRIG MERCURY,

COMMANDED BY

JOHN HENRY COX, Esq.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

A SKETCH OF THE ISLAND OF AMSTERDAM, A PLAN OF OYSTER HARBOUR AT THE
MARIA ISLANDS, WITH SOME VIEWS OF THE LAND; A CURIOUS MEDAL;
AND A CLUB ACCURATELY ENGRAVED.

By *LIEUT. GEORGE MORTIMER,*
OF THE MARINES.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR :

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M DCC XCI.

1715

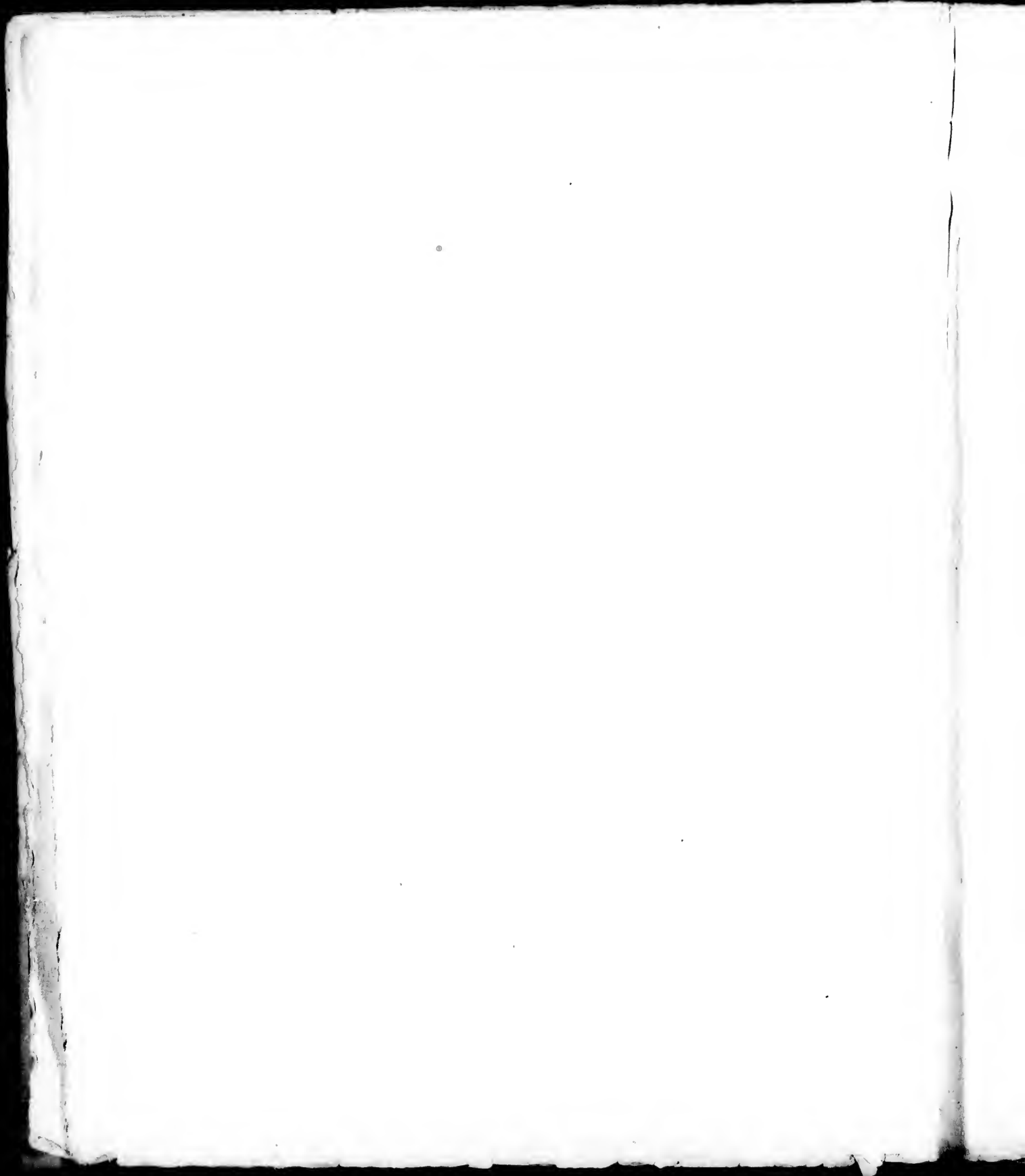
TO
JOHN HENRY COX, ESQUIRE,
WHO, EXCITED BY
A LAUDABLE CURIOSITY TO EXPLORE REMOTE REGIONS,
AND
A DESIRE TO ADD TO THE SCIENCE OF GEOGRAPHY AND
NAUTICAL KNOWLEDGE,
UNDERTOOK A DIFFICULT AND PERILOUS VOYAGE,
TO THE
NORTH WEST COAST OF AMERICA, &c.

THE FOLLOWING SHEETS

ARE DEDICATED,
FROM A
SENSE OF GRATITUDE AND RESPECT
FOR HIS
CHARACTER AND ABILITIES
BY
HIS MUCH OBLIGED HUMBLE SERVANT,

MARCH 25,
1791.

GEORGE MORTIMER.



I N T R O D U C T I O N . [©]

THOUGH the following Voyage was chiefly undertaken from motives of curiosity by Mr. Cox, the fur trade on the North West Coast of America was its ultimate object ; and for this purpose, a fine new copper-bottomed vessel called the *MERCURY*, of one hundred and fifty-two tons burden, was built by that ingenious naval architect Mr. STALKAART, of Deptford.

THOUGH this vessel was universally allowed to be a most elegant model, and found to be a very prime sailer, she was not altogether calculated for a voyage of this nature, in the course of which it was more than probable she would have to combat with a great deal of bad weather ; as she was too deep waisted to admit of a good barricade for our people, having a tier of ports fore and aft ; and had a remarkable hollow counter to give her stern a handsome rake, the bad effects of which we experienced whenever we had occasion to lay-to, or were at anchor in an open roadsted in rough weather, as the sea used to strike at those times, with such violence under her counter, as to threaten us with immediate destruction, by driving in her stern-frame, and pooping us : her bottom also was extremely sharp, so that had she taken the ground, it would have been next to impossible to have got her off again, if she had not immediately

diately upset. Another circumstance I must not omit to mention is, that we steered by means of a vertical wheel, which gave us great room upon deck, and light below; but towards the end of the voyage, we suffered some inconvenience, owing to the cogs of the spindle that fit into and turn those of a wheel by means of which the helm is shifted, being chased to such a degree by the continual friction, that, notwithstanding we kept them constantly oiled, they were rendered almost useless: it would therefore be highly necessary for the captain or master of any vessel steered by this method, and destined for a long voyage, to be provided with a spare spindle or two, in case of accidents.

I AM aware that some people will say, What was the end proposed by our taking such a circuitous route to the place of our destination, and that they cannot conceive our reasons for going to *ONALASKA*, &c.? In answer to this I must inform them, that I am not altogether acquainted with Mr. Cox's motives for what he did; but only understood from him, that as he was under an urgent necessity to go to China, he chose rather to go in his own vessel than in an Indiaman, especially as he had a great desire to visit the Islands in the South Seas; and I am pretty confident his expectations were by no means sanguine of doing any business upon the coast that season, as he well knew he was considerably too late, but wished to be early in China for the vessel to proceed to the North West Coast in proper time, the ensuing season.

BUT,

But, whether the Voyage answered the immediate end proposed by it or not, it cannot but be a pleasing circumstance to Mr. COX and all who were concerned in it, to reflect that it has been productive of several valuable purposes, and perhaps in no one instance more than the exploring the Island of Amsterdam; for I am already assured that the information respecting it, furnished by the following Voyage, has induced some adventurers to fit out vessels for the purposes of sealing, and the whale-fishery in its vicinity; and I make very little doubt of their success, as the neighbouring Island of St. Paul is supposed to abound with an equal number of marine animals; and the whales we saw during our stay at Amsterdam, and which were in great abundance, were of the spermaceti kind.

It is presumed also, that the account of the Maria Islands, as far as they were explored by us, will be found interesting, and afford some entertainment to the curious. And lastly, though not of the least importance, was our visit to OTAHEITE; whereby I have been enabled to communicate such intelligence to the Admiralty respecting the probable destination of the mutineers on board his Majesty's ship *Bounty*, as, it is hoped, will enable Captain EDWARDS of the *PANDORA* frigate, sent out expressly for the purpose of searching for these daring offenders, to bring them to that condign punishment they so justly merit.

I SHALL make no further apology for publishing my Narrative; but must request the indulgence of my nautical readers with regard
to

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

to technical terms, as I am conscious I may not have described the different situations we were in, in so seaman-like a manner as if I had been bred to the profession. With respect to the latitudes and longitudes of places, I have invariably adhered to Mr. Cox's observations.

THE effusions of a grateful heart can be but feebly expressed by words ; I shall therefore only assure the respectable patrons and encouragers of this my first literary adventure, that I feel most sensibly the importance of the favour conferred.

G. M.

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O F
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OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS

MADE DURING A

V O Y A G E

TO THE

NORTH WEST COAST OF AMERICA, &c.

HAVING laid in a large stock of every necessary article for a long voyage, and being completely prepared for sea, we sailed from Gravesend on Thursday the 26th of February 1789, and arrived in the Downs the 27th, where we came to an anchor, and put our pilot on shore. Next morning, we weighed anchor and sailed from the Downs with the wind at North East.

1789.
FEBRUARY
20.


ON the 1st of March, we saw the Start bearing North North East, distant eight or nine miles. On the 12th, saw the islands of Great Canary and Teneriffe. At noon, the body of Great Canary bore South ten or twelve leagues distant, and Teneriffe West South West, thirteen or fourteen leagues. In the evening we arrived at Teneriffe, and anchored in the road of SANTA CRUZ opposite the city of that name, in eighteen

MARCH.

B

fathoms

1789.

MARCH
12.

fathoms water, sandy bottom mixed with mud. Upon our arrival, we were visited by the master of the port, who enquired the name of the ship, from whence she came, &c. We found Commodore Cornwallis riding in the road of Santa Cruz, in the Crown of sixty-four guns, with the Phoenix, Perseverance, and Atalanta frigates, bound to the East-Indies. As soon as we had anchored, Captain Cox ordered our people a dram each; but though they had been treated with every possible indulgence since we had sailed, and it was not easy to guess at any cause for complaint, yet, from some unaccountable whim or caprice, they refused to take it.

13.

I ACCOMPANIED Mr. COX on shore, with an intention to pay our respects to the Governor; but not finding him at home, we contented ourselves with requesting Mr. Adams, captain of the port, who had been so obliging as to accompany us, to inform his Excellency that we had done ourselves the honour to wait upon him; and so ended this customary etiquette.

TENERIFFE is by far the most considerable of the Canary Islands, both as to trade and population, and enjoys in common with them, a most delightful and salubrious climate: it is computed that forty thousand pipes of wine are annually made in this island, a considerable part of which they export; the rest is consumed in the island, it being the common beverage of the inhabitants. The Teneriffe wine is palatable and wholesome, and possesses a tolerable good body, but I believe it will not keep any great length of time: this wine forms the principal and almost only article of their foreign commerce.

THE

NORTH WEST COAST OF AMERICA, &c.

3

THE city of Laguna, formerly the capital of the island, is now gone to decay, and the city of Santa Cruz takes the lead. Here the Governor-general of the Canary Islands resides; though the bishop's see, the courts of judicature, &c. are at the city of Palmas, in Grand Canaria.

1787.

MARCH

13.

THE present inhabitants of Teneriffe are Spaniards, the original natives being nearly extinct, or so blended by intermarriages with the Spaniards, as not to be distinguished from them. They are in general of a very swarthy complexion; some of the ladies, however, who wear veils, and seldom stir out of the house till evening, are tolerably fair, being screened from the effects of the sun: upon the whole, they are a comely set of people, well-shaped, and easy and erect in their gait: they are remarkably polite, and you seldom meet a Spanish officer or gentleman who does not touch his hat as you pass; nay, the very peasants pay each other this mark of respect.

SANTA CRUZ makes a pretty appearance, when viewed from the sea, the houses being white, covered with red tiles, and a few palm-trees scattered among them: it contains several churches and convents, and an excellent stone pier for the convenience of shipping and landing of goods. Close to the pier is a pleasant walk, made by the present Governor, and planted with trees; but as he is no favourite with the principal part of the inhabitants, they choose to express their dislike of him by not frequenting this walk. There is likewise a very elegant marble obelisk at a little distance from the pier, erected in honour of an image called by the people of Teneriffe, Our Lady of Candelaria; which

B 2 image

1789.

MARCH
13.

image is held in great estimation, particularly by the lower class of people, who tell many absurd stories relative to its first appearance in the island, the many miracles it has performed, &c. At the top of the obelisk is placed the statue of Our Lady of Candelaria; and at its base are four well-executed figures representing the ancient kings or princes of Teneriffe, each of which has the shin-bone of a man's leg in his hand. On the four sides of the pedestal are the following inscriptions in Spanish, which a gentleman was so obliging as to translate for Mr. Cox:

EAST.

“ AT the expence and cordial devotion of Don Bartholomew Antonio Montanez, perpetual Governor of the Royal Castle of the Strand of Candelaria, in the year of our Lord 1768, the tenth of the pontificate of our Holy Father Clement XIII. and the ninth of the reign of our Catholic King Don Carlos III.”

NORTH.

“ Is erected a monument of Christian piety, for the eternal memory of the wonderful APPARITION of CANDELARIA; which holy image was adored in this island by the Gentiles, one hundred and four years before the preaching of the gospel.”

WEST.

“ THE regal successors of Teneriffe crowned with flowers, bearing as majestic sceptres the withered shin-bones of their fathers, revered
“ the

NORTH WEST COAST OF AMERICA, &c.

“the hidden Deity in this holy image; they saw the light of God between shades, and they invoked it in all their necessities.”

5

1789.

MARCH

13.

SOUTH.

“THE Christian conquerors implored her special protection of Teneriffe; the islanders and their patron-general of all the Canaries adore it as the image of the Mother of God, who for men's redemption was made man.”

THE interior parts of many of the large houses in this island resemble our ancient inns in England: you enter a large gateway into a spacious quadrangle, with a staircase and gallery surrounding the court leading to the different apartments. Most of the houses have balconies, where the inhabitants sit and enjoy the air; the rooms are unprovided with fire-places, they having no occasion for fires but for culinary purposes. There is very little fruit at this season of the year at Teneriffe; but in the summer there are plenty of grapes, oranges, lemons, peaches, mulberries, almonds, figs, pears, walnuts, &c. with most of the vegetables and roots we have in England.

I TOOK a ride in company with Mr. Cox to PORTO ORRATAVA, about twenty-five miles from Santa Cruz: we rode on mules, which are much better calculated for this country than horses, the roads being in general extremely steep and craggy. We ascended some mountains whose summits were above the clouds, and found it very wet and cold in these aerial regions. The country near Porto Orratava is much more fertile than in the neighbourhood of Santa Cruz, and agreeably

1739.

MARCH

13.

agreeably interspersed with corn-fields and vineyards: we found the Indian fig and aloe growing wild in great plenty and luxuriance, and a species of red lilly, which made a pretty appearance in the hedges.

I must confess, the famous PIC or PIKE of TENERIFFE did not altogether answer the expectations I had formed of it, though it is a stupendous mountain, and computed to be twelve thousand three hundred and forty feet above the level of the sea: its summit is covered with snow, and when reflected upon by the sun, makes a most brilliant and beautiful appearance; but what considerably diminishes the grandeur of the effect of this mountain is, the great height of the adjacent ones, several of them being not much inferior to the Pic. I had a desire to have ascended the Pic, but was informed that it was impracticable at this season of the year, especially as there was more snow upon it than had been remembered for some years past.

16. ON the 16th, Commodore Cornwallis sailed with his squadron for the East-Indies.

24. ON the morning of this day some of our people, who had before shewn marks of discontent, openly declared they would proceed no farther on the voyage, and refused to do any work; but in the evening they apologized to Captain Cox for their bad behaviour, alledging as an excuse, that they were in liquor at the time. Mr. Cox, however, thought proper to discharge from the ship two men who had been very impertinent; one of whom was a very dangerous, seditious fellow, who had

NORTH WEST COAST OF AMERICA, &c.

had told a number of idle stories to the other seamen, and was in a great measure the cause of the present disturbance. We did not sustain any loss of hands by these men quitting the ship, as they were replaced by two Portuguese sailors, who came on board just as we were on the point of sailing.

7
1789.
MARCH
24.

ON the 25th, we weighed anchor and sailed from Teneriffe, after having completed the business for which we came there; such as caulking the ship, setting up some of the rigging afresh, filling our empty water-casks, getting on board some wine, &c. At six in the evening, the Pic bore North West, distant about eight leagues, our course being South West and by South.

ON the 27th, we crossed the TROPIC of CANCER, in 19° West longitude.

ON the 30th, we saw the Island of BONAVISTA, bearing West one-half North, distant five leagues, and the next day the Island of MAY, West North West, distant seven or eight leagues.

ON the night of the 6th of April, we crossed the EQUINOCTIAL LINE, in 20° West longitude, wind East, with frequent squalls, and thunder and lightning; our course South; the thermometer at 82°.

APRIL 6.

THE next day was equally squally, accompanied with heavy showers of rain: our third mate struck a large porpoise in the morning, and got it on board.

7.

ON

1739.

APRIL 3.

ON the 8th, a boat was hoisted out to try the current, which was found to set West North West, at the rate of five fathoms an hour.

THE weather being very fine on the 20th, with light winds, the cutter was hoisted out and sailed against the ship, which in the course of half an hour she left considerably astern.

ON the 21st, we crossed the TROPIC of CAPRICORN, in $29\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ West longitude: the weather was at this time, and had been for several days, nearly as warm as when we passed the Equator, the thermometer keeping, with little variation, at 80° and 81° .

AT noon of the 27th, we were by observation in $34^{\circ} 40'$ South latitude, the latitude in which it is usual for ships that are bound round the CAPE of GOOD HOPE to bear away; but as our commander meant to touch at the ISLANDS of TRISTAN DA CUNHA to fill up our empty water-casks, we continued steering South East, and South East by South, till the evening of the 28th, when we saw the Islands, but at too great a distance to windward for us to fetch them; we therefore steered East, and bore away for the Cape with a fine breeze from the South West.

ON the 29th we had a great many *Albatrosses*, *Pintado*, and other birds flying about the ship; and we found the air considerably cooler than it had been for some days past, the thermometer being now at 62° .

At

At three in the afternoon of the 9th of May we saw the Cape of Good Hope, and two sail standing towards the land: at half past three, we brought to, and haled one of them, a Dutch brig from the Cape. At five, the extreme of the Table-land bore North East half East, distant fifteen leagues; and at six next morning, Cape Lagullus bore North East by East. At eleven, we founded in twenty-four fathoms, sand and coral, distant from land three leagues. At noon we shortened sail and hove-to, to speak an American brig, the Anthony, from New-York, bound to Canton. Mr. Cox sent a boat on board the Anthony with some letters; and as soon as she returned and was hoisted in again, we made sail and pursued our course, steering South East, with a fresh breeze from the North West. In the course of the day we saw several gannets, Cape hens, and other birds.

1789.

MAY 9.

10.

TOWARDS evening of the 12th we were becalmed, and had a great many whales swimming about the ship.

It being a very fine day on the 15th, and nearly calm, our small boat was hoisted out, and we shot a couple of albatrosses, an osprey, or quebrantahueños, and a bird resembling a crow. The largest of the albatrosses measured ten feet one inch from the tip of one wing to that of the other; and I am informed they are frequently of much greater extent; they wanted, in common with the other birds that were shot, the gizzard, and have five joints in their wings, and four in their toes. We had a pye made of the albatrosses, and found them very good eating. The osprey or bone-breaker, '*procellaria maxima*,' has a very remarkable beak, which appears as if it was fractured, or com-

1789.
MAY 15.

posed of several different pieces like joints: I suppose it to be a bird of prey, as we found the legs, wings, and other parts of small birds in its stomach.

ON the 21st, we had a great number of pintado birds about the ship: these elegant little birds are beautifully variegated with black and white feathers, and so tame, and eager after food, as to be easily caught with a small hook and line.

AT half past one in the afternoon of the 29th, we saw the Island of AMSTERDAM, bearing North East by East; and at half past eight at night came to an anchor with the best bower on the East side of the Island, in twenty-one fathoms, black sand, about a mile from the shore. As in all probability the Mercury is the first English vessel that ever anchored at this Island, a particular description of it may be interesting to the curious. The only account I have been able to procure of the Island of Amsterdam, is in Mr. Dalrymple's Explanations to his Plans of Ports, &c. in which there is a brief extract from the Journal of one Vlaming, a Dutchman, who visited it in the year 1697. This account, though short, is tolerably accurate.

ON the morning of the 30th, I went on shore with Mr. Cox. We landed in a large bay, or rather basin, formed and completely sheltered from the wind by the surrounding hills. According to Vlaming, there was no opening from the sea into this basin in his time; at present, however, there is a narrow channel, across which there is a bar that we struck upon in going in; but some of the people jumping out of the

boat,

*Amsterdam, was discovered by Magellan's ship the
"Victoria" on her passage home on March 18th 1522.*

boat, easily pushed her over : this indeed is not always to be done, as I have since experienced ; for in going on shore with our third mate, we struck, and the surf breaking at the same time over the bar with great force, the boat was immediately filled, so that it was with difficulty she was saved.

1789.
MAY 30.

ON our first landing, we found the shore covered with such a multitude of seals, that we were obliged to disperse them before we got out of the boat ; there were besides several sea-lions or wolves, of a most enormous size and tremendous appearance, one of them that we measured being twenty-one feet in length, and nearly as much in circumference. These animals are of a dirty white, or stone-colour, very inoffensive, and so unwieldy and lazy, as not to move at the approach of any one, unless attacked ; when they retreated towards the sea backwards, with their mouths open and shaking their heads, but without making any noise. Some of them were very difficult to kill ; for notwithstanding they had received several musket-balls in their heads and down their throats, and were wounded in different parts of the body with half pikes, so that the blood came from them in torrents, yet they found means to escape into the sea ; one of them, however, was killed at the first shot with a single ball, which, I suppose, penetrated the brain. The sea-lions greatly resemble the seal in shape, and, like them, are furnished with four feet or fins ; the two hindmost of which they sometimes carry erect so as to resemble a tail.

IN the basin, which is as smooth as a pond, and thirty fathoms deep in the centre, there are a variety of different kinds of fish, particularly

1789.
 MAY 20.
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some beautiful scarlet perch, or rock-fish, of a most delicious flavour; many of which we caught and boiled in the space of a few minutes in some hot springs we found close to the edge of the basin, so that you might put one foot in cold water, and the other in scalding hot, at the same time. The fish dressed in the above manner were eaten by Mr. Cox, myself, and several of our people; and afterwards, whenever they were sent on shore sealing, they had nothing to do but provide themselves with a fishing-line, some biscuit and water, to insure themselves an excellent repast. We immersed the thermometer in one of these hot springs, and it rose almost instantaneously to 185°.

THE whole Island, which is about four leagues in circumference, is covered with a kind of coarse long grass or reed, which affords a fine retreat for the seals. In the Dutchman's account above-mentioned, he says, there is fresh water at the top of the hills: I cannot tell whether this is certain or no, as we were not able to ascend them on account of their steepness, and the length of the reeds; but we could not find any in those parts that were accessible.

WE found this Island by several repeated observations to lie in latitude 38° 43' South; its longitude we made 78° 13' East. The thermometer was one day so low as 45°, and, during the rest of our stay, from 45 to 54 degrees. The bank on which we anchored extends the whole length of the east side of the Island, and swarms with such an abundance of fish of different kinds, that we could catch as many in the space of half an hour as would serve the whole ship's company for several meals: they were so voracious, that the bait was no sooner in the water than they  
 seized

*These Islands have changed Names*

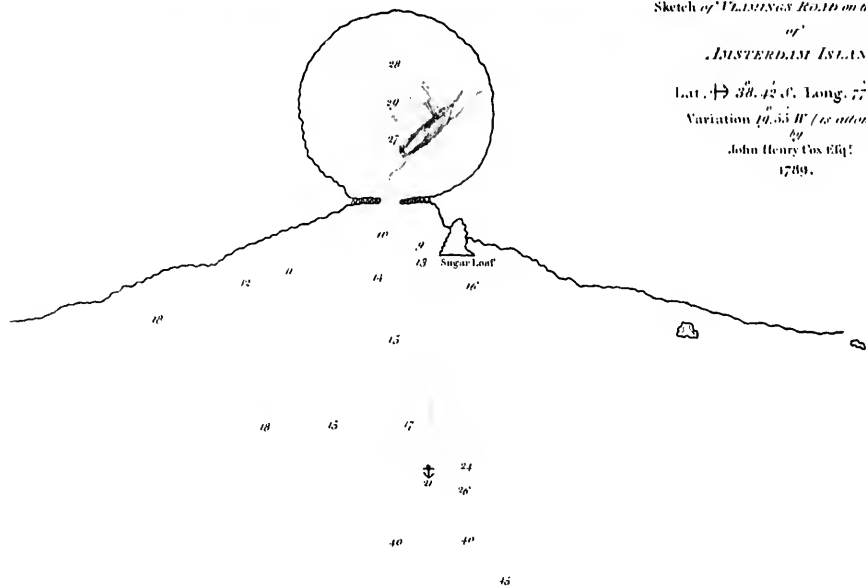
\* *In this winter harbour the "Megana" sank -*



U.S. Pond. 1776. 17. 16. 17. 17.



Island Amsterdam, 1776 about 8 miles distant



Sketch of *FLAMINGO BOLD* on the East Side  
of

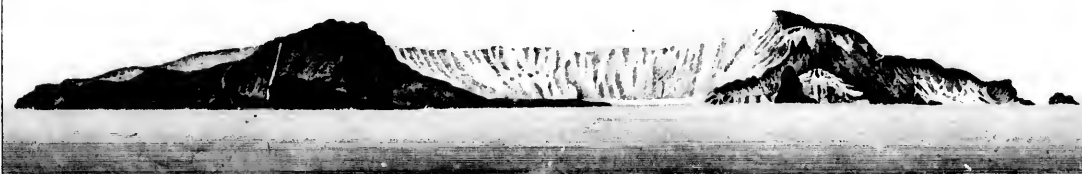
*AMSTERDAM ISLAND*

Lat.  $\rightarrow$   $38^{\circ} 42' 0''$  Long.  $77^{\circ} 18' 0''$  E.

Variation  $19^{\circ} 33' W$  (as allowed)

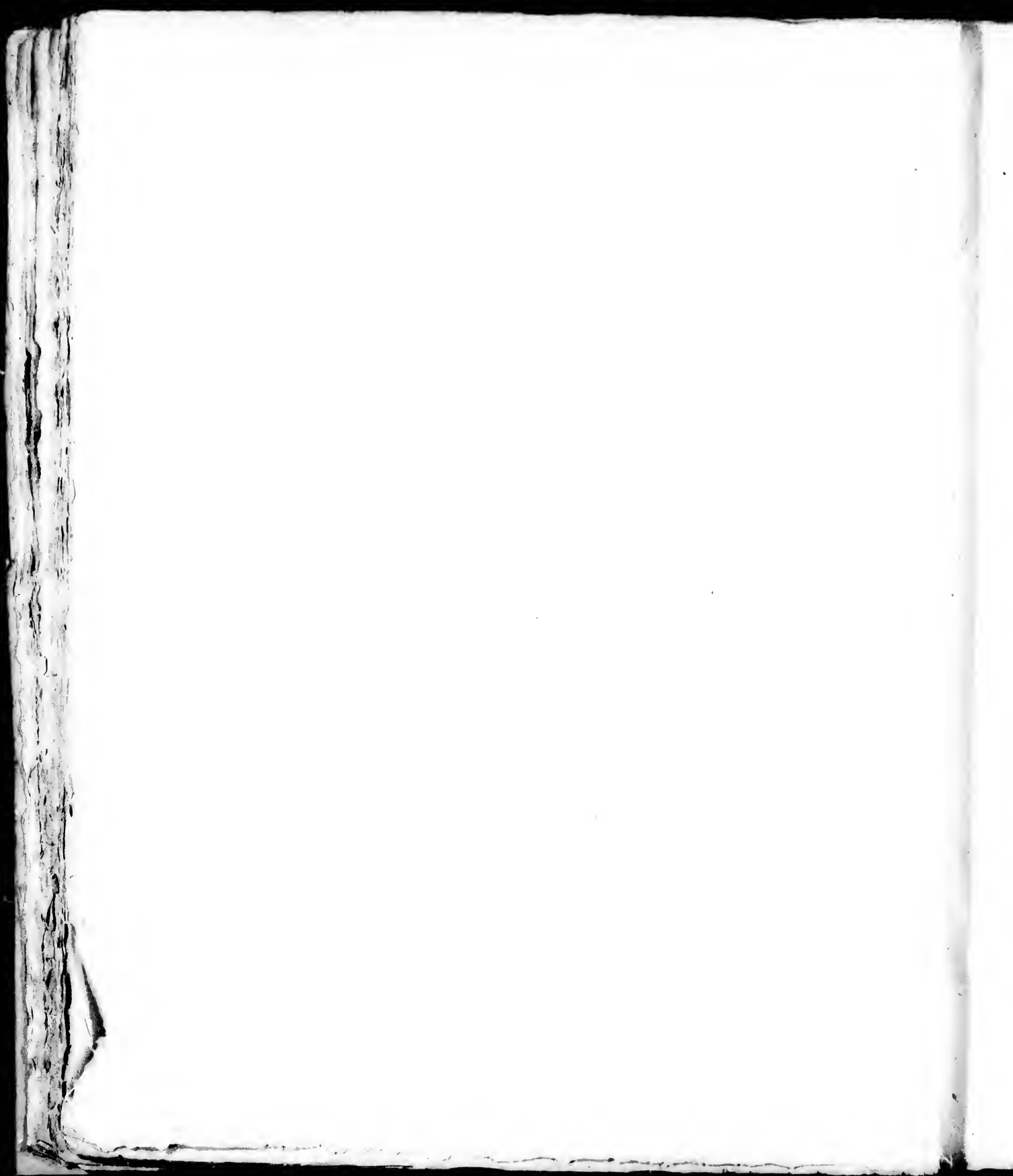
John Henry Cox Esq.  
1789.

View of the East side of the Island *AMSTERDAM* taken from  $\rightarrow$  26. black land, like wet gunpowder.



4 1 2 Nautic Miles . 3 4 5





seized it, and we frequently hauled up two at a time, of eight or nine pounds weight each.

1789.  
MAY 30.

IT being very clear early in the morning, we plainly discerned the Island of St. Paul's from the quarter-deck, bearing North North East, distant seventeen leagues.

JUNE 1.

*They changed Names.*

ON the morning of the 4th the wind blew very fresh, and increased towards the latter part of the day into a strong gale from the North East, which rendered our situation dangerous, and obliged us to cut our cable and get to sea as fast as possible. As we meant to return to the Island again to recover our anchor and cable, we kept standing off and on, making short tacks, and as the weather grew more moderate endeavoured to recover the station we had before occupied; but this we were not able to effect till the afternoon of the 8th, when we again came to an anchor, and immediately hoisted out the boats to get the end of the cable on board, but were prevented by the ship's driving off the bank, which caused us to heave up the anchor and work to windward during the night. In the morning of the ninth, we stood in for the Island, and at three in the afternoon got in the end of the cable we had left behind. About seven, we hove-up the anchor, and pursued our voyage with a favourable breeze from the North North West, after having left near our landing-place in the bason, a bottle surrounded by a pile of stones, containing a piece of parchment with the ship's name, that of her commander, the date of the year, &c. inscribed upon it, as a memorial of our having visited this Island.

WE

1789.

JUNE 9.

We procured near a thousand seals skins of a very superior quality while we remained at the Island of Amsterdam, besides several casks of good oil for our binnacles and other purposes.

It would perhaps answer very well, if a vessel were fitted out to the Island of Amsterdam to collect seals skins and oil. A temporary building might be erected on shore, to boil the blubber of the seals and sea-wolves, which would afford abundance of excellent oil. It would likewise be proper to be provided with the necessary tackle for whaling, as we saw great numbers of whales, of the spermaceti kind, while we remained at the Island. The vessel might proceed to China, where the skins and oil would probably find a good market. For although the Chinese object to fish oil, they seemed very well pleased with the sample we brought them extracted from seals, and would no doubt give a very good price for it. Indeed the oil we procured was remarkably good, very clear, and had scarcely any smell, at least totally free from that rancid savour attending whale-oil.

FROM the morning of the 13th to that of the 15th, we had strong gales of wind from the East and North East, accompanied with constant and violent rains and a heavy sea, which obliged us to lie-to twice during that time, under a close-reefed mainsail and main-stay-sail.

ON the 22d, we had a smart shower of hail and rain, with hard gales, a large sea, and frequent squalls: we had now for some days past felt the weather much colder than before; and on the 23d, the thermometer stood at 49°.

ABOUT

ABOUT four o'clock in the morning, it being very thick and hazy, and conceiving ourselves to be near the land, we hove-to till day-light, when we again made sail. It now began to blow very hard, and increased so much towards evening, that we were obliged to lie-to under close-reefed main and main-stay-sails during the night: we sounded every two hours, but could find no bottom, with a line of one hundred and twenty fathoms. Next morning it was more moderate, and we were enabled to carry our top-sails. At half past ten we descried the coast of New Holland; and at noon were about four miles from the shore. At one in the afternoon we were abreast of the South West Cape; and at two, off the rock called the Mewstone. At six in the evening we entered a deep bay, and came to an anchor with the small bower in thirteen fathoms, coarse white sand, the Mewstone bearing South by East, distant ten miles. Early next morning, a party of us went on shore in the cutter in search of water. We landed about four miles from the ship, the surf not permitting us to land nearer. We had scarce stepped out of the boat before we found a small stream of fresh water, produced, I imagine, by the rain descending from the neighbouring hills, as the whole face of the country bore evident traces of there having been a great and recent fall of this element. Near the beach, and close to the stream of water, we found a small hut, or rather hovel, of a circular form, open at the top, and rudely constructed of branches of trees, and dried leaves, so as barely to afford a shelter from the inclemency of the weather. Around it were scattered a great quantity of pearl, escallop, oyster, and other shells, which had been lately roasted: these and several other appearances induced us to believe the natives had not long quitted this spot, and were at no great distance from us. While the people were employed in filling some small

water-

1789.

JULY 2.

1789.

JULY 4.

water-casks we had brought on shore, the Captain, myself, and our second and third mates went to take a view of the country. We made a circuit of about six miles, and found it agreeably interspersed with hills and vallies. Some of the hills were richly and luxuriantly clothed with trees to their very summits, though many of them were of a great height: there were besides a great number of different sorts of shrubs and plants, some of them, no doubt, of species hitherto unknown; but it is to be hoped they will not long remain so; and that now Government have established a settlement on this Island, a person properly qualified for the undertaking may be instructed to examine them; which would not only afford a fund of amusement to the botanist, but most likely be productive of some valuable acquisitions to medicine and the art of dyeing.

IN the course of our walk, we saw a considerable quantity of the dung of some large animal; and as it seemed quite fresh, and we met with it in every direction, we were in hopes of finding some of them, and searched amongst the underwood and other places where we thought it most likely they might conceal themselves; but to no purpose: we were equally unsuccessful in not meeting with any of the natives, though we saw traces of them in several places.

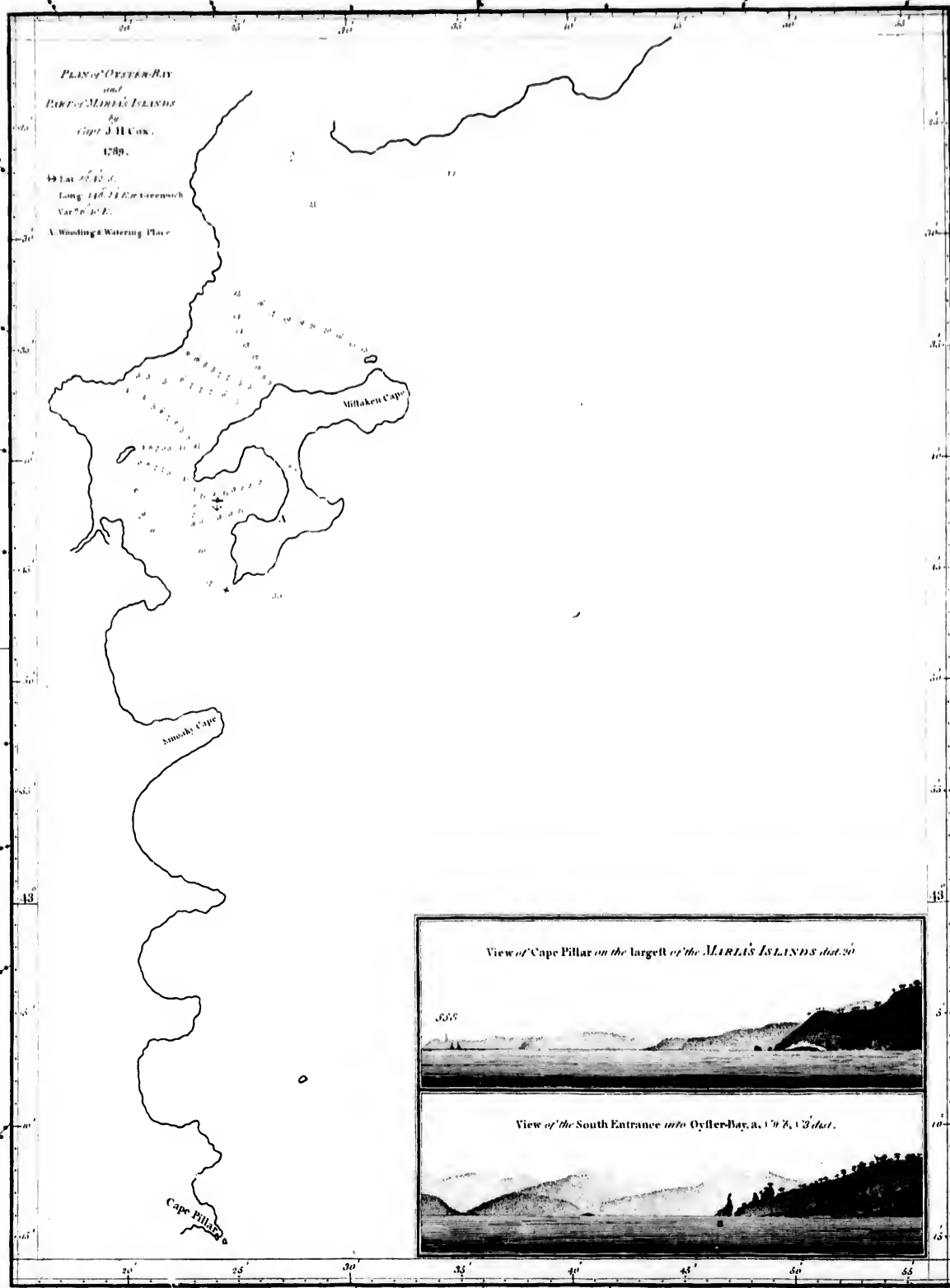
A HEAVY sea setting into the bay on the morning of the 5th, we hove short, and in weighing the anchor the pauls of the windlafs upset, and the cable run out again; by which accident the third mate and one of the people were much bruised by the winches: we then endeavoured to purchase the anchor with tackles, but could not succeed; so that after several ineffectual attempts we were obliged to cut the cable and  
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make fail, leaving our anchor behind us. We kept well in with the shore, and at noon the South Cape of New Holland, or Van Diemen's Land, bore North East by East, distant about five leagues. At nine the next night, we were abreast of Tasman's Head. We kept working to windward all the night of the 7th, supposing ourselves nearly at Adventure Bay, where we proposed to anchor to procure a stock of wood, complete our watering, &c.; but at day-light found we had got farther to the northward than we had imagined, and that we were among the Maria Islands. At eight in the morning, the small boat was hoisted out, and our captain went on shore in her to the South West of us in search of fresh water, but returned without having met with any. I afterwards accompanied him and our second mate in the cutter to an Island to the North East, where we landed in a deep bay, with a fine white sandy beach. We soon found a small stream of fresh water; and having sounded the bay, and found a sufficient depth of water for the ship, made a signal for her to stand in and come to an anchor; which she did about three in the afternoon, in four fathoms, sandy bottom. Captain Cox named this Oyster Bay; it is quite land-locked, and sheltered from the wind in every direction, with a fine clear bottom. It lies in latitude  $42^{\circ} 42'$  South, and longitude  $148^{\circ} 25'$  East.

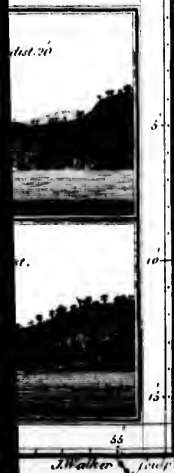
Most of our people were now sent on shore to procure wood and water, which we soon found in sufficient plenty: the wood was in as great abundance as on the main land: and here were also evident marks of inhabitants, most of the large trees being hollowed out by fire, so as to form a shelter from the weather, and great quantities of shells heaped about them. I met also with a hut similar in point of form to that I had

D

before

1789.  
 JULY 7.

8.



1789.  
JULY 8.

before seen on the main, only this was constructed of the bark instead of the leaves and branches of trees. As the bark appeared to be newly peeled off, we were in hopes we should soon be gratified with a sight of the natives: and in this we were not disappointed; for the cutter being on shore on the 9th, a smoke was observed on the opposite side of the bay from that where she was stationed. Our third mate immediately went in her towards it; and on landing, saw several of them moving off with pieces of lighted wood in their hands. He approached them alone and unarmed, making every sign of friendship his fancy could suggest; but though they mimicked his actions exactly, and laughed heartily, he could not prevail upon them to stay: he continued advancing, and they retreating, till they passed a marsh, and he was prevented from going any farther.

10.

THE next morning we again saw a smoke, nearly in the same direction as before, and proceeded as fast as possible to the spot. As we approached the shore, we observed several of the natives about the fire, and walking among the trees, some of them carrying very long poles and pieces of lighted wood in their hands. When they perceived we had landed, and were pretty near them, they began to chatter very loud and walk away; upon which we called to them, imitating their noise as well as we could, and had the satisfaction to see them stop at a little distance from us. Several of them having long poles or spears in their hands, we made signs to them to throw them aside, with which they immediately complied; and we in return put away our muskets. They now suffered us to come so near them as to take some biscuit, a penknife, and other trifles from us; but they took great care to avoid being touched. Some of them, indeed, would

1789.  
JULY 10.

would not accept of any thing unless it was thrown to them; and the whole party kept edging off by degrees. They seemed eager to procure every thing they saw; and had a great inclination for our hats. Mr. Cox gave one of them a silk handkerchief; and he threw him in return a fillet of skin that he wore tied round his head. The party which we saw consisted of about fourteen or fifteen men and women; but there were several more concealed among the trees: they were of a dull black, or dusky colour, with woolly heads. Most of them were of the middle size; and, though lean, were square and muscular. We observed several of them to be tattooed in a very curious manner, the skin being raised so as to form a kind of relief; besides which, their bodies appeared to be daubed with a kind of dirty red paint, or earth. They were entirely naked, except one man, who had a necklace of small shells, and some of the women who had a kind of cloak or bag thrown over their shoulders; in which, I suppose, they carry their children, and what few moveables they possess. Upon the whole, they seemed to us to be a timorous, harmless race of people, and afford a fine picture of human nature in its most rude and uncultivated state. We spent some time in endeavouring to inspire these poor people with confidence; but though they appeared to be very merry, laughing and mimicking our actions, and frequently repeating the words Warra, Warra, Wai, they kept retiring very fast; and as we imagined they beckoned us to follow them, we attempted it for a little while, but soon lost them among the trees.

Mr. Cox having returned on board, our first and third mates and myself being willing, if possible, to see something more of these singular people, followed the track they had taken as nearly as we could guess.

1789.

JULY 10.

After having walked about a mile, we saw a smoke upon an eminence near a bay on the opposite side of the Island, and made all the haste we could to come up with it; but the natives had fled before our arrival: possibly they had been alarmed at the report of our fuzces, as we had fired several times in the course of our walk. We found they had kindled a large fire, and near it lay several little baskets made of rushes, in which were most of the articles we had given them, carefully tied up together, with a few flints and stones, and a little dried grass; from which circumstance I conclude they produce fire by collision: there were besides, three small buckets for holding of water, made of a tough kind of seaweed, and skewered together at the sides: these seem to be their whole stock of domestic utensils; and their only weapon a rude spear, or lance, which is cut or scraped to a point at one end. Mr. Cox, at the interview we had with the natives, made signs to one of them to throw his spear, which he did, to a considerable distance, and with a good deal of force; but I cannot conceive them to be a dangerous weapon. After we had regaled ourselves upon some cold provision we had brought with us, sitting by the fire the natives had just quitted, we returned, leaving several articles on the spot for them, as it was likely they would soon return for the things they had left behind in their hurry.

We found a great number of paroquets in the woods, and a variety of small birds; some of them of a most beautiful and delicate plumage: there were besides, crows, exactly like those we have in England, and abundance of sea-fowl; particularly a large white bird, something bigger than a swan, with black tips to its wings, and an enormous-sized beak. Most of these birds were very shy, so that we conjectured they were hunted  
by

by the natives. Though it was now the depth of winter in this part of the world, we found the weather very mild and pleasant, the thermometer keeping from  $51^{\circ}$  to  $56^{\circ}$  during our stay here. Most of the large trees were in full verdure, and a number of elegant little shrubs in blossom. The large trees are all of one species, and different from any I have seen before; they have a leaf resembling the willow, are very straight and lofty, and some of them grow to a great size. The other trees are chiefly of the fir kind; of which there are some beautiful varieties. I picked up a large quantity of wild parsley while we remained here, which we ate in sallads, and found it very acceptable. We did not procure any fish here with our hooks and lines; and thought it very extraordinary, that though we saw such a prodigious number of oyster and other shells scattered about in every direction, we could not obtain any with the fish in them: certain it is, that the natives procure them in abundance; but whether by diving for them, or by what other means, I cannot say.

1789.  
JULY 10.

As we had now got a sufficient stock of wood and water on board, and were ready for sea, all hands were sent on shore to wash their linnen, and amuse themselves as they thought proper. The next day, the 11th, we got under weigh, with a light breeze from the North North West, and sailed out of Oyster Bay by a passage to the southward, opposite to that by which we came in. At noon, Cape Frederick Henry bore South, distant ten or twelve miles.

ON the 15th, one of our gentlemen shot a Cape hen, which we made into a pye, but found it very indifferent eating. We had now very fine weather, but light winds, so that we made but small progress.

ON

1789.

JULY 28.

ON the 28th, we caught a large shark, which measured ten feet in length: he was a very powerful, ravenous fish, and broke one hook, and was hooked several times with a second, before he was taken.

AUGUST 9.

IN the afternoon, we saw the Island of Toobouai, bearing North East by East half East, distant about eleven leagues; and at eight at night passed within two miles of it. We perceived several lights on shore, and fired two guns to draw the attention of the inhabitants; but night prevented us from seeing them. We could perceive a great surf upon the reef, which extended a considerable distance from the Island, with a heavy swell setting in upon it. Owing to its being dark, we got much nearer this reef than was prudent or safe; for had it fallen calm, which it seemed very likely to do, the swell would inevitably have driven us upon it, as the breakers were not a quarter of a mile from us when we wore ship. At nine at night, we crossed the Tropic of Capricorn, in  $211^{\circ}$  East longitude. In the course of the day we saw three tropic birds; the thermometer stood at  $70^{\circ}$ .

AT six in the morning of the 12th, we saw the Island of Otaheite, bearing North West by West, distant about twenty-five leagues. At eight in the evening, we hove to head from the land till day-break, when we made sail; and several canoes came off to us with pigs, bread-fruit, &c. Our boats were now hoisted out, and sent a-head to sound and tow the ship into Matavia Bay; where we came to an anchor, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in six fathoms, sandy bottom.

As

1789.  
 August 13.

As the Island of Otaheite, with most of the Islands visited by us in the South Seas, have already been described in an ample and able manner by Captain Cook, and the gentlemen who accompanied him in his different expeditions, who were properly qualified, and purposely sent to observe the manners and customs of the inhabitants of these remote parts of the world, together with the produce, climate, &c. of the different places they touched at, any other account would be superfluous: I shall therefore content myself with relating the different occurrences that happened during our stay at such places; with any other matter that may appear new and interesting.

We had no sooner entered Matavia Bay, than we were so crowded by the natives that we could scarce move, or hear each other speak; which occasioned our officers some trouble in working the ship. Immediately after we had come to an anchor, the yards and topmasts were struck, the sails unbent, and the ship moored in-shore with the stream anchor. There were several chiefs on board among the crowd, who gave themselves a great many airs, and endeavoured to make us believe they were men of considerable rank and property; but who in reality, as we soon afterwards learnt, were of an inferior class of chiefs, without any authority, and with small possessions. These gentlemen were very eager to exchange names with us, and get into our good graces, forcing their cloth and other articles upon us; and when offered presents in return, they refused them, saying their gifts were for tayo, or friendship: however, they gave us to understand our presents would be welcome the next day. Among our new friends and first visitors, was one that we soon distinguished to be of superior rank and condition to the rest: this was  
 Poneow,



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Poneow, the chief of Matavia ; and as I shall have frequent occasion to mention him hereafter in the course of my narrative, I cannot help acknowledging in this place, that we found him by far the most mild, quiet, and best-disposed man of all the Otaheitean chiefs. He was truly hospitable ; and we never went to his house without being treated with the utmost civility and kindness by him : added to this, he was free from that mean principle of begging every thing which was exposed to his view, that so much distinguished the other chiefs. Our guests took up their abode with us without the least ceremony, asked for combs and scissars, and cut and dressed each other's hair, admiring themselves at the same time in the looking-glass. At dinner, they made no scruple of helping themselves the instant the victuals were placed on the table ; one seizing the head of a large pig, and another a whole quarter. Indeed these people have such voracious appetites, that had we not been very quick in helping ourselves to a small portion, we should have stood no chance with them : added to their greediness, the excessive heat occasioned by such a number of people collected together in a small cabin, their disgusting method of eating, and the intolerable swarms of flies, rendered our meals very uncomfortable. Our visitors, not content with pestering us with their company in the day-time, took it into their heads to stay on board all night ; and talked so much, and so loud, that it was impossible for us to get any sleep.

OUR first enquiries were directed after Omai, the man whom Captain Cook brought to England, and who returned with him in his last voyage ; but, notwithstanding we used our utmost diligence to gain any information concerning him, we could learn little else than that he died

died a natural death, some time since, at the Island of Ulietea, his native place.

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ON the 14th, we were again crowded by a great concourse of all ranks of the natives, many of whom came purposely to take up their residence with us and sleep on board; but in this they were disappointed, as we fired a gun and cleared the ship of them at sun-set; which practice we were obliged to continue during the rest of the time we remained there.

ON the 15th, I accompanied the captain on shore, to see a picture of Captain Cook in oil-colours, left here by that celebrated navigator himself, and in the possession of Poncow, chief of Matavia. On the back of the picture was the following inscription:

15.

“LIEUT. BLIGH, of his Britannick Majesty’s ship Bounty, anchored in Matavia Bay the 25th of October 1788; but, owing to bad weather, was obliged to sail to Oparre on the 25th of December, where he remained until the 30th of March 1789; was then ready for sea, with one thousand and fifteen bread-fruit plants on board, besides many other fruits, and only waited an opportunity to get to sea; at which time this picture was given up. Sailed the 4th of April 1789.”

THOUGH we went several times to see this picture, we could never discover where it was kept, as we were always conducted to Poncow’s house, who desired us to wait there till it was brought to us. He then dispatched two of his servants for it, who used to bring it wrapped up in

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a cloth;

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a cloth; and after we had viewed it, carried it back again in the same manner. On our return from Poneow's house on the 15th, we were shewn a spot of ground where the natives told us one of the officers of the Bounty was buried. There had been an inscription to his memory on a piece of board nailed to a post; but it was taken away by Otoo, the present king, and carried to his residence at Oparre. I have been informed since I came to England, that this gentleman was the surgeon of the Bounty, and that his name was HUGGAN; yet it is very remarkable, that the Otaheiteans could not form any nearer assimilation of sound to his name than TRONO. They professed a great regard for Mr. Huggan's memory, and talked in high terms of his professional abilities, particularly in the healing art; and several of them shewed us very large scars on different parts of their bodies, the effects of dreadful ulcers, which they told us had been cured by him.

WHILE we were looking at the place where Mr. Huggan was interred, an English pointer, left here by Captain Bligh, came running up to us, having singled us out from the surrounding crowd, and demonstrated his joy at seeing us by every action of fondness the poor animal was capable of. In the course of our walk, we saw several plants and vegetables, produced from seeds sown by the different visitors of this Island; some of them growing in a luxuriant manner, but choaked-up with weeds, and totally neglected by the natives, who set no kind of value upon them. It seems somewhat extraordinary, that though Captain Bligh had quitted this Island so lately, and remained at it for such a length of time, the inhabitants should shew as much curiosity to see us, as if they had never seen any inhabitant of the earth besides those of their

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own nation : yet this was really the case ; for we never went on shore without being followed by a crowd of people of both sexes, and all ages, who strove to get near and touch us, some of them stroking their hands down our backs and sides, and others admiring our clothes. They were eager to shew us any little civility ; and vied with each other who should carry us over any brook or rivulet we happened to meet with in our walks ; those who were preferred by us, on this or on any other occasion, appearing highly gratified at being distinguished from the rest of their companions.

THE natives were willing to give us an early specimen of their abilities as expert thieves ; for we had several articles stolen from on board to-day ; and I had my pocket picked while on shore of a small vocabulary of the Otaheitean language. At night, Brown, one of our seamen, a desperate fellow, and who had before been guilty of several misdemeanors, cut another sailor across the face with an old razor in a terrible manner, for which he was immediately put in irons.

WE had already been honoured with a visit from Etea, Otoo's wife ; and were just put off from the ship on the 16th, with an intention to proceed to Oparre to pay our respects to his Majesty, when we saw him approaching at a little distance in a double canoe : we immediately pulled towards him, and received him into our boat. He appeared highly pleased at seeing us, and embraced and shook us all by the hand, enquired our names, &c. We now returned to the ship ; and as Otoo brought a great number of people in his train, we were more crowded than ever. His Majesty had no sooner got on board, than he began to

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examine every part of the ship with the strictest attention ; and expressed his surprize that so small a vessel, those he had seen before having been much larger, could be kept from oversetting without an outrigger, the same as they have to their canoes. When he had sufficiently gratified his curiosity upon deck, he descended into the cabin, where the captain made him a very handsome present, consisting of a variety of articles held in the greatest estimation at this Island.

IN the afternoon I left Otoo on board, and went on shore to take a walk with our third mate. We directed our course towards the house of our friend Poneow, the path to which lay through a delightful grove of bread-fruit trees, whose beautiful and thick foliage kept off the burning rays of the sun, and rendered it cool and pleasant ; so that we should have had a very agreeable excursion, had not the natives crowded about us as usual, and prevented us from enjoying the surrounding scene ; for they pressed so close upon us, that we could scarce move forward. We found Poneow at home ; who received us very cordially, and set before us a refreshment of cocoa-nuts, apples, &c. : but the poor fellow had nearly been a sufferer by our visit ; for the natives thronged about his house in such numbers, that I expected they would have beat it down ; and while we remained in it, he was obliged to drive them away several times. After we had partaken of Poneow's repast, and undergone the operation of the Taureumee, which is a gentle squeezing and pressing of the limbs, as they imagined we were fatigued with our walk, we set out again, and were conducted to a place at a little distance, where our friend had ordered one of their Heivas, or dramatic exhibitions, to be performed for our entertainment. We were seated in an area, inclosed by a low fence, opposite  
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to a long shed or theatre, appropriated solely to these kind of amusements. The spectators, who were very numerous, ranged themselves on the outside of the inclosure. The performance consisted of dancing, chaunting sentences or verses, and acting, accompanied at intervals, and preceded by beating of drums. The performers were of both sexes, and acquitted themselves with a good deal of address in their different parts. The drummers in particular were very expert, keeping the most exact time, and adapting the sound of their drums to the different movements of the dancers. We could not clearly make out the subject of the comedy or farce we saw acted: but it was impossible to mistake the looks and gestures of some of the actors, several of whom were great mimics, and displayed no small share of humour; which had a wonderful effect upon the risible faculties of the audience, who testified their approbation by repeated peals of laughter. I was particularly struck with a droll fellow who had twisted his hair into a variety of whimsical forms during the entertainment: and I took a pencil and piece of paper out of my pocket with an intention to take a sketch of him; but he, having some intimation of what I was about, withdrew the moment he saw me take my eye off him to look at the paper; so that upon lifting up my head again to take another view, I found he was gone. This was reckoned an excellent joke, and met with universal applause; the man repeating it several times at my expence. Indeed, not only in this case, but in several other instances, I observed we were made the objects of their ridicule; and if they were witnesses of any action of ours on board of ship that appeared to them ludicrous or absurd, they never failed to take notice of it on the stage, with considerable embellishments.

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As soon as the Heiva was ended we returned on board, and found the king and queen and a large train there; consisting of several chiefs, the king's feeder, for an Otaheitean monarch is not allowed to feed himself, his Ava-chewers, the Taata-toa or man-killer of Otaheite, who slaughters the victims destined for the human sacrifices, and a variety of other attendants. His Majesty supped with us, and seemed not only to excel most of his subjects in size, for he is a very large man, but in point of appetite also, as he ate a most enormous supper, and drank bumpers of wine to the health of King George as fast as we could fill his glafs; expressing a wish to be intoxicated in a slight degree, saying, he was often so on board Captain Bligh's ship, and that it was very pleasant. We remarked that his subjects paid him very little respect, and seemed under no kind of restraint in his presence, every dirty fellow entering freely into conversation with him; indeed, were it not for the distinction of being fed, and that the women sometimes uncover their shoulders in his presence, it would be difficult to tell him from any of his people. After supper, our royal guests went on shore to sleep, Otoo having first made particular enquiries concerning the man confined in irons, and asked the captain if he should take him on shore and kill him.

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ON the 17th, we had a second visit from Otoo, who brought a present of hogs, fruit, &c. for the captain. In the evening, we accompanied him on shore to see a Heiva: we were seated as before within the inclosure, and Otoo with his attendants sat behind us. The performance had but just commenced, when a man came up to Mr. Cox, and made signs to him to take off some cloth he had wrapt round him, and which had been presented to him but a few minutes before by one of the chiefs: the captain,

captain, imagining it might be a part of the entertainment, assisted the fellow in unfolding the cloth from his waist, and readily gave it him. We were soon, however, convinced of our mistake, for the man immediately ran away with his booty; and we were told by those that sat near us, that he was a thief. Upon which we started up from our seats, a general scene of confusion ensued, and the Heiva was suspended till the cloth was restored to the captain, by a chief who had pursued the robber and taken it from him. Harmony was now on the point of being restored, when the thief had the impudence to return, and sit himself down as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. As it would have been improper to pass over such an insult without shewing some degree of resentment, Captain Cox went up to the fellow, seized him by the hair, and struck him. He was proceeding to draw his hanger with an intention of intimidating him, when Otoo interfered, and requested the captain to desist; indeed he seemed to take no notice of this outrage, though committed directly under his eye. We returned on board immediately after this transaction, and were followed by Otoo and his party, who slept on board; notwithstanding he saw that we were very much offended at the conduct he had observed in the affair that had just happened on shore.

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Otoo went on shore in the afternoon of the 18th, and returned at night to sleep on board. Our people were busily employed this day in setting up the rigging, and getting the ship ready for sea; and received no small assistance from the natives, who willingly lent a hand to the most laborious work, though they in general were repaid for their kindness by abuse from the seamen. Otoo happening to see a pair of scissars, with a long chain suspended to them, given by our second mate to his wife, had a great desire to possess them, and demanded them of her;

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but



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but she positively refused to give them up: upon which he fell a-crying, and was not to be pacified till he obtained a pair like them. After this, he gave us another proof of the childishness of his disposition, by employing a man for two or three hours in sewing additional buttons down the back and on the flaps of a coat Mr. Cox had given him. His wife Etea is a clever sensible woman, and the only one of her sex permitted to eat in the presence of the men: she makes use of a knife and fork nearly as well as an European; and she is fond of tea. Her Majesty is likewise an excellent shot, and hit our buoy the first time she fired, with a single ball, though it lay at a considerable distance from the ship; she having first taken the musket from Otoo, who was afraid to discharge it.

Otoo went on shore early in the morning of the 19th with the captain, but returned as usual at night to sleep on board, for which he had conceived a great partiality; though it must have been far more pleasant and cool to sleep on shore. We had a visit to-day from the king's mother, who brought the captain a present, consisting of a hog, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, &c. This old lady was one of the largest women I ever saw; and so very fat and unwieldy, that it was with difficulty she could be got up the ship's side; which she had no sooner done, than she embraced us all round, and almost stifled us with her caresses: and we were obliged to experience a repetition of the old lady's fondness whenever she came on board, which was not seldom; however, she was a good motherly sort of an old woman, and of a lively chearful disposition; so that we should have been always glad of her company, had she not taken up so much room.

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WE had still Otoo for our guest on the 20th; in the afternoon of which I took a walk on shore, and purchased a club from one of the natives that he informed me had been brought from a place he called Tootate by one Titreano, who he said was Captain Bligh's chief officer, and that he returned to Otaheite in the Bounty about two months after she had first sailed without Captain Bligh, who was left at Tootate: he told me also, that Captain Bligh had had an engagement with the men of Tootate, in which one of his people was killed with such a club as I had bought of him, and several of the natives were shot by our guns. This story was corroborated by Otoo and several chiefs; who further informed us, that Captain Titreano had sailed but fifteen days before our arrival, and had carried several Otaheitean families with him to Tootate. Where Tootate could be, or who they meant by Titreano, we could not then conjecture; but I have now no doubt that the principal part of this strange relation is true: the club I purchased, with some others; but a beautiful high-polished spear, in the possession of Poneow, he could not be induced to part with; all which they told us were brought from Tootate in the Bounty, and are different from those of Otaheite and the adjacent Isles, but are very similar to the weapons of the Friendly Islands.

ON the 22d, Otoo packed up the presents he had received from us, in a large chest the captain had given him for that purpose; and we were in hopes we should have got rid of him, as he told us he was going to Oparre in the afternoon, and from thence he should set out next morning on a tour round the Island. He accordingly left us after dinner, and proceeded to Oparre in our cutter, accompanied by Mr. Cox; but, to our great disappointment, returned again at night, leaving his wife and attendants at

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Oparre.

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Oparre. Otoo went on shore early next morning, the 23d, and while he was absent, his wife returned from Oparre very unexpectedly, and was curious to know what had passed in her absence; particularly if her husband had slept on board and alone, and who else slept in the cabin. When she heard Otoo was coming on board, she hid herself, and requested that we would not inform him of her return, as she intended to surprize him. Secresy was accordingly observed; and when he had descended into the cabin, and seated himself, the lady popped out of her place of concealment, and ran up to him laughing; but his Majesty looked very serious upon it, and seemed by no means to relish the joke. In the evening he took his final leave of us, and set off in his double canoe for Oparre, carrying with him Brown, the man who had been confined for wounding his mess-mate. It was Brown's desire to remain at Otaheite; and we were glad of the opportunity to get rid of a troublesome fellow. Otoo seemed highly pleased at his being suffered to stay, and promised to protect and take care of him. Brown left the ship without shewing the least regret at parting from his countrymen, or taking leave of a single person in her, and seated himself in the canoe with all the assurance imaginable, telling the Otaheiteans to hand in his hammock, &c. Otoo told the captain he had left orders for five hogs to be delivered to us after he was gone; and requested him to tell King George to send him a large ship, with a great number of guns and men, to remain in Matavia Bay, together with a quantity of scarlet and blue coats.

ON the 24th, the captain received a letter from Brown, in which he informed him he was content with his situation, and well-treated by the natives: he petitioned for a bible, some carpenters tools, and a few other trifling

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trifling articles; which were sent him, accompanied with a letter of good advice from the captain, with regard to his future conduct and behaviour towards his new friends. Among the articles Brown requested might be sent him, and which he seemed most desirous of obtaining, was a quantity of large nails, which he said he should have a particular occasion for, as he meant to build a stout boat: this he may be able to effect, as he was an ingenious man, and could turn his hand to any thing; so that I have no doubt he will make himself useful to the Otaheiteans, and be very much careffed by them, especially as it will be out of his power to obtain any spirituous liquors, to the drinking of which he was much addicted, and which had an effect upon him nearly equal to madnes. I went on shore this morning with the captain on a shooting party, and called upon Poneow, who had promised to conduct us to a place where he said we should find plenty of wild ducks. We proceeded with him accordingly; and after having walked about three miles, arrived at a large marsh, which was to be the scene of action. Several of the natives ran in among the flags with an intention to frighten out the ducks, but we only saw three or four, and they got up at a great distance from us; so that we were obliged to return without having met with any sport. We were, however, compensated for our disappointment, by enjoying a most delightful walk through a part of the country we had not seen before. We had several chiefs on board in the course of the day, who brought presents for the captain, but eat much more than they brought; indeed it was very common for them to make us a present of a baked hog, receive an equivalent for it, and then stay dinner with us and eat it up, with best part of what we had prepared for ourselves; or if there was any part remaining, they would carry it away

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in their baskets; so that in general we were considerable losers by these presents, as they called them.

27. NOTHING occurred worth notice from the 24th till the 27th, when the captain, our first and second mates, myself, Poncow, and his two brothers, set out in the cutter, well manned and armed, on an excursion to the Island of Emio, or Morea, about seven leagues distant from Otaheite; our chief inducement for going being to see the cattle left by Captain Cook at Otaheite, and removed, as we were told, by Otoo to Emio.

OUR Otaheitean friends would fain have persuaded us not to go on this expedition, telling us that the people of Emio would certainly kill us if we were not upon our guard; and when they found we were resolved to go, notwithstanding all their persuasions to the contrary, they pretended to be greatly affected, particularly Orepia, Otoo's brother, who after we had left the ship followed us in his canoe, and came into the cutter and embraced us, shaking us each by the hand, and taking a formal leave of us. The king's mother too sobbed and cried very audibly upon the occasion. We paid the less regard to the entreaties of the Otaheiteans, as we could plainly perceive they had a view in wishing us not to go, and were very jealous of their neighbours of Emio. We had scarce a breath of wind on our passage, which obliged us to row the greatest part of the way; so that we did not arrive at the Island till late in the afternoon. But we were somewhat diverted from the tediousness of this trip by the conversation of our Otaheitean friends, and indulged in a hearty laugh at the expence of Poncow's youngest brother, who had been

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been boasting of his martial exploits ; and shewed us two large scars, one of them on his forehead, the other on his side, occasioned, as he said, by wounds he had received in battle ; but Poncow checked him in his career, by informing us that the wound on his forehead was effected by the accidental fall of a cocoa-nut, and that on his side by a scratch some girl had given him : whether Poncow said this by way of a joke or not I cannot say, but the laugh was completely against his brother ; and he was very angry, and spoke but little afterward, till we arrived at Emio. Before we landed, we received a present of a small pig from an old man who called out to us as we passed a small Island, separated from Emio by a very narrow channel : he presented us likewise a green bough, in token of friendship ; and we were desired to fix it up to our boat's mast-head as an emblem of peace, and to shew the natives of Emio that we wished to be on a friendly footing with them.

WE landed on the west side of the Island, among a crowd of the natives, and in the district in which the king resided, to whom we requested to be conducted ; but were told we must wait where we then were, till he was informed of our arrival, and that he would be with us presently. In the mean time, we were shewn a bull and two cows, out of five they said they had in their possession, two or three of which had been bred upon the Island : those that we saw were fine animals, and in good condition, but very wild, and were drove out of a thicket for us to see them. The natives take but little notice of these animals, and set no value upon them : indeed, as they neither eat nor make any kind of use of them, they must be rather an incumbrance than a benefit ; and it must require some attention to keep them from devouring and trampling down the young

1789. young paper, mulberry, and bread-fruit trees, as they have no
 AUGUST 27. fences.

OUR Otaheitean friends seemed much intimidated, and wished to return to the boat: indeed they would have persuaded us not to go on shore at all; and behaved in so ridiculous a manner, that instead of being of service to us, as we expected, it took up a considerable portion of our time and attention to dispel their fears: however, we were highly diverted at the precautions they took to insure their safety, as they told the natives if they did not receive us with civility, and treat us as friends, we should bring our ship and destroy them and their canoes with our guns; taking care at the same time to magnify the size of the ship, and double at least our quantity of men and guns.

AFTER waiting about a quarter of an hour, the king arrived with his wife and son. His majesty is called Tieratapoonoe; and is a tall, stout, good-looking man, speaks but little, and seemed to be of a timid disposition. His consort was a very agreeable, insinuating woman, with a great deal of natural politeness about her. She received us with the utmost cordiality and good-humour, and expressed great pleasure at seeing us at Emio. They brought a parcel of cloth with them as presents; and we were obliged to undergo the ceremony of having it wrapped round us, as usual. After the first salutations were over, their majesties accompanied us on board our boat, where Mr. Cox made them a present of some adzes, beads, looking-glasses, &c. with which they appeared to be much pleased. I believe these gentlemen and ladies would have stayed with us all night, if we had not informed them he intended to sleep on shore: upon which they quitted the boat, and Mr. Cox expressing a desire to be
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ducted to some house where he might sleep, they pointed to the beach ; but he told them he had rather be excused from such a lodging ; and was preparing to return to the boat somewhat angry, when a very agreeable sensible woman, who called herself the Tayo, or friend of Sir Joseph Banks, and was a relation of the king's, offered him part of her house, which was at about seventy yards distance, and situated near the beach ; which offer he accepted. I rather imagine the natives of Emio meant to compliment than affront us, by pointing to the beach as a proper place to sleep upon, as it is very common for the people of Otaheite to bring their mats and sleep upon the beach all night in fine weather ; and I suppose the same custom prevails in both Islands. Mr. Cox was invited to eat at the house of his new female acquaintance ; but being rather fatigued he declined it, and, wrapping himself up in his boat cloak, laid down upon one of their large mats with which the floor was spread. I had accompanied him to his lodging, but having no inclination to lose my supper, as it was the only comfortable meal we could make, on account of the heat of the climate, and swarms of flies with which we were plagued in the day-time, I returned to the boat, and partook of part of a baked pig that had been prepared for us by the natives. After supper, I went back to the captain and shared part of his mat ; the rest of our party, except the Otaheiteans, remained in the boat. The house in which we slept was full of people, men and women, who all laid upon the ground on mats, except the mistress of the house, who had an elevated bed-place. Before I could compose myself to sleep, I observed several men with lights in their hands who came peeping at us, and whispering to each other, as if afraid of disturbing us. As I was curious to know what these gentlemen would be at, I counterfeited sleep, when they advanced pretty close to us, treading very cautiously ; and after
having

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having viewed us some time retired, and I saw no more of them : others were chattering, and coming in and going out of the house all night long ; but we met with no further disturbance. We got up soon after day-break and went to the boat, where we were soon joined by Tieratapoonoe, his wife, and our hostess. As we meant to return to the ship this day, we had no time to lose : we therefore took leave of their majesties, who quitted the boat with reluctance, and extorted a promise from the captain to return in five days with the ship ; and as an inducement for him to pay them another visit, they offered to deliver up all the large hogs, as they term the bulls and cows, to him upon his arrival.

As it was almost a calm, we were obliged to take to our oars, and rowed along shore till we came to the Bay of Tatoo, where Captain Cook anchored in 1777, and were shewn the place where he destroyed their canoes for refusing to return the goats they had stolen. As we entered this bay, which is an excellent harbour, and a most beautiful spot, we were followed by a great number of canoes full of men. Our Otaheiteans entered into conversation with these people, and told us they heard that the inhabitants of Tatoo and its neighbourhood were at war with those of another district, and that they were fighting at that very time. We did not give much credit to what they said, as we had before told Poneow we meant to land in this bay and partake of some refreshment ; and concluded that he and his brothers had invented this story to deter us from our purpose, as they had tried every other method to dissuade us from landing, without success. As we drew near the beach, we observed a great concourse of the natives assembled together to meet us, some armed with long lances and clubs, others with slings and large stones in their hands. After having brought our boat to a grapnel, and left strict orders

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orders with our people not to suffer any of the natives to come into her, that we might have a place of security to retreat to in case we were attacked by them. We leapt on shore in the midst of the crowd, who, as soon as they heard we were the friends of Tieratapoonoe, and perceived we had no hostile intentions, threw away their stones, and made a circle round us, while we sat down and eat our dinner under a large-spreading tree, whose thick foliage sheltered us from the burning rays of the sun. Perhaps the circumstance of Tieratapoonoe's appearing to us of so timid a disposition, may have been occasioned by his being at variance with his neighbours, whom he might probably imagine we came to assist; for, notwithstanding Mr. Cox did every thing in his power to inspire him with confidence, and behaved to him with the utmost good-nature, he could not altogether get rid of his timidity and apparent distrust of us to the last; and was continually asking me if Mr. Cox was not angry with him. During our repast, the story of the battle was confirmed by the bye-standers, who shewed us the remains of a house that had been recently burnt down by the adverse party; they told us that their enemies were then but at a little distance, and that they were going to meet and engage them. Our curiosity being excited by this intelligence, we expressed a desire to go with them and see the combat. This they readily assented to, and it pleased them beyond measure. Accordingly, the captain, our first and second mates, myself, with Poncow and his two brothers, preceded by a body of the natives, set out together, and pursued a path which led to the head of the Bay. When we drew near the place where our friends expected to meet their opponents, they were particularly careful to hide us and our muskets, by holding large pieces of their cloth spread out before us; for they imagined we should take an active

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part in the quarrel, and wished us to come upon their adversaries by surprize. We had not proceeded far in this manner before some of the enemy made their appearance on the opposite side of a creek, at the head of the Bay. Two or three of our party immediately ran into the water and dashed their clubs in it with great violence, flourishing them at and calling out to their antagonists, whom they endeavoured to provoke to cross over to them: and in this they would most likely have succeeded; for notwithstanding they were far superior in point of numbers, their enemies seemed more bold and daring, and were advancing briskly, till they discovered us by the cloths which screened us being removed. This occasioned them to draw back a little; and our party, taking advantage of their surprize, crossed the water and began pelting them with stones, which they threw with great force with their slings. The adversary returned the compliment, retreating at the same time; and a kind of running fight was maintained, till we lost sight of both parties among the trees. We then crossed the river in hopes of getting another view of them; but we had not proceeded many paces before our friends returned, having driven their enemies to seek refuge among the neighbouring mountains. They seemed greatly rejoiced at their success, and thankful for our having contributed by our presence to render them victorious. Though I could not learn that any one had suffered in this skirmish, yet some of their actions must be pretty severe, as there were few of the natives who had not several large scars upon different parts of their bodies, occasioned by the wounds they had received in different battles: indeed they seem to be a warlike, active race of people, very different in this respect from their indolent neighbours of Otaheite. As we were returning, they shewed us their method of close fighting with spears and clubs,

clubs, both of which they managed with considerable address and dexterity.

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WE were just upon the point of embarking again, when we were stopped by the appearance of a very singular personage; this was a man who, we were told, was the *ΕΤΟΟΑ*, or GOD of *ΕΜΙΟ*. He carried a young plantain-tree in his hand; and the crowd, seeing him approach us, divided, and made a lane for him to pass. He then advanced within a few yards of us, and laying down the plantain-tree, began to run backwards and forwards with great celerity, repeating something in a very loud voice, and with the most frantic gestures; pointing sometimes to the clouds and sometimes at us, and seeming to address himself to both alternately; but he spoke in such a wild, incoherent manner, it was impossible to make out what he said. The captain was directed to take up the plantain-tree and present it to him, which he did; and after the gentleman had played a few more of his pranks, we were suffered to depart. As we rowed along shore, we fired several muskets at the request of the natives, who seemed both pleased and astonished at their effect. After having proceeded about a mile, we landed once more to receive a present from a brother of *Poneow's*, who resided at *Emio*, consisting of one live hog and a baked pig. While we were waiting for the latter, which was not quite done enough when we first arrived, a considerable number of the natives collected about us, and offered to barter different articles with us for nails and beads; amongst the rest, I was not a little surprised to see the man who had just before acted the part of God of *Emio* offering a small pig for sale, and perfectly cool and collected.

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WE now directed our course towards Matavia Bay, taking with us a man of Emio, who wanted a passage to Otaheite. Several canoes, some of them with women only, followed us a considerable distance, notwithstanding the sea ran pretty high, and it must have required some labour to have got back again. We observed several of the natives of Emio who were of a much lighter complexion than those of Otaheite; one woman in particular was remarkably conspicuous for the firmness of her skin, and had a slight tinge of red in her cheeks and lips, which is an uncommon appearance among the natives of these Islands. The men made us a tender of their women, and seemed to think it a necessary proof of our friendship that we should accept their offer. The ladies on their part seemed to have no aversion to comply with the requests of their husbands and relations, not excepting her Majesty. This did not surprise us after what we had heard at Otaheite: for we were there informed that Otoo's wife made no scruple of granting her favours to some of the great chiefs; and that Otoo sometimes solaced himself with his brother Orepia's wife, which she acknowledged, and seemed to think an honour.

29.

WE arrived at Matavia Bay about two o'clock in the morning, having rowed great part of the way, there being but very little wind. At our first setting off from Emio, the sea running pretty high, Poncow's younger brother went and sat in the bow of the boat; and whenever he saw a large wave approaching, called out to it, and made a motion with his hands for it to keep off, and prayed to the breeze to freshen and carry us quickly to Matavia Bay. During our absence, one of the natives stole a sheet, and was discovered and pursued: he was fired at several times,
 but

but escaped by diving; he was caught, however, presently after on shore by Orepia the king's brother, who seized him by the hair of his head with one hand, and held a large stone in the other, in the attitude of striking him; and in this manner brought him on board and delivered him up to the third mate, who had been left in command of the ship, begging that he might be hanged immediately, which was the way he usually punished offenders of this description; and adding, that he had hanged several himself: however, his request not being complied with, the man was detained till Mr. Cox returned on board; when he was put in irons, but managed to liberate himself the night after we returned.

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OREPIA and his wife had slept on board every night since the king's departure; and we were frequently troubled with the company of a younger brother of the king's named Widoth, a very impudent, dissolute young man. Both the brothers were fond of wine and brandy, and told us they thought it a great pleasure to be intoxicated; they likewise drank a great quantity of ava, and generally brought their servants on board to chew that filthy potation for them. The younger brother was once highly offended at a large root of this precious plant being thrown overboard through mistake by our chief mate. Captain Cox, among many other petitioners, was strongly urged by this young man to take him to Pritane, as they call England; but I do not believe he was quite in earnest when he made the request; neither do I think his friends would have suffered him to go, as he was held in great esteem as a warrior, having in an action with the natives of Emio killed their late king.

WE

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WE had our jack stole on the 30th; and several other daring thefts were committed on board.

31.

ON the 31st, we had a visit from Potatow, the friend of Captain Cook, and particularly mentioned by him as commander of the Otaheitean fleet: he is a fine personable old man, and seems greatly respected by his countrymen: he brought a large hog, some cloth and fruit, as a present for the captain; and received a handsome one from him in return. We procured a large stock of fruit and roots this day for sea-store, partly by purchase, and partly as presents from our friends, to whom we had made known our intention of sailing in a day or two, the ship being ready for sea. We received but two out of the five hogs Otoo had promised us, the others having been seized, as we were informed by the man employed to bring them, by the Arces or great chiefs about Matavia Bay; who afterwards had the impudence to present them to us as coming from themselves, and received an equivalent from us in return. I must not omit to mention, that amongst the great concourse of natives that visited us while we remained in Matavia Bay, was a man who related to us that he had been taken in a Spanish ship from Otaheite to Lima, where he remained some time, and was then brought back again in the same vessel: he could speak several Spanish words, and count up to ten in that language: he seemed very partial to the Spaniards, and spoke much of the favourable reception he had met with at Lima.

SEPTEMBER
 1.

ON the 1st of September we unmoored, but were detained from sailing on account of several articles that had been stolen; some of which we recovered the next morning, by keeping the king's mother and an old priest named Tutaha on board all night, and declaring we would carry them

them away with us, if our things were not restored. In the afternoon, I went on shore for the last time, with two of our gentlemen, and saw a Heiva, which was uncommonly indecent and lascivious. Now I am upon the subject of these kind of entertainments, I cannot help relating a very droll occurrence that happened in consequence of one of their nocturnal Heivas. Attracted by the sound of drums, and a great quantity of lights, I went on shore one night with two of our mates to one of these exhibitions. We seated ourselves among some of our friends, whom we found there; when one of the gentlemen who accompanied me on shore took it into his head to be very much smitten with a dancing girl, as he thought her; went up to her, made her a present of some beads and other trifles, and rather interrupted the performance by his attentions; but what was his surprize when the performance was ended, and after he had been endeavouring to persuade her to go with him on board our ship, which she assented to, to find this supposed damsel, when stripped of her theatrical paraphernalia, a smart dapper lad. The Otahciteans on their part enjoyed this mistake so much, that they followed us to the beach with shouts and repeated peals of laughter; and I dare say this event has served as a fine subject for one of their comedies.

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1.

IN the morning of the 2d we got under weigh, with a light breeze; and in going out of the bay touched slightly upon the tail of the Dolphin bank, but fortunately sustained no damage. Orepia now came on board to take his leave of us, and brought some more of the stolen goods: he pretended to be very sorry for the depredations of his countrymen, and reprobated their conduct towards us in the severest terms; saying, he would certainly hang the thieves who had plundered us as soon as he could:

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2.

could get them in his power; yet, notwithstanding his seeming to feel so much for the honour of his countrymen, and the rectitude of his professions, we had the strongest reasons to believe him to be one of the greatest rogues among them. The king's mother cried much at parting with us, but in such an affected manner, that it was almost impossible to refrain from laughing. Some of the girls, however, who had been on board the best part of the time we lay here, and a man, whose brother was going with us to some Islands in the neighbourhood, called Tetteroa, shewed real marks of grief; particularly the man, who was afraid we were going to carry his brother to Pritane. We had now a fine fresh breeze, which in a short time increased into a strong gale, and reduced us from royals to double-reefed-topails; so that we soon left our friends a considerable distance behind us.

GOATS and cats are the only articles of live stock left these Islanders by the Europeans, that they set the least value upon; these we learnt were sometimes eaten by them: as for the sheep and poultry left by Captain Cook, we could neither see nor get any satisfactory account of them. Provisions of the natural production of the Island we found in great abundance; and we were supplied with a great variety of excellent fish from the reef, some of which were of the most singular shapes, and variegated with the liveliest colours imaginable. I could not help remarking a custom among the Otaheitean matrons in feeding their children, that seemed to me very extraordinary: this was, after they had given them a certain portion of bread-fruit or other food, they would scoop up two or three handfuls of salt water and pour down their throats, which they would repeat several times in the course of a meal; and
however

however nauseous and disgusting such a beverage might seem to us, the little infants used to swallow it with great relish : perhaps this may account for the Otaheiteans being so fond of dipping their meat in salt water, when grown up to maturity ; for I observed they preferred it to our dry salt.

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2.


THE thermometer during our stay at Otaheite was from 76° to 80° on board the ship, and the weather for the first two or three days after our arrival cloudy, with heavy showers of rain ; afterwards clear and settled.

WE arrived in the afternoon at the Island or rather Islands of Tetteroa, they consisting of a cluster of eight or nine small low Isles ; but could find no anchorage nor bottom at the distance of one hundred yards from the reef that surrounds them, owing to their flatness. They seem to rise out of the sea by enchantment, and afford a most romantic and picturesque scene, being full of inhabitants ; and the smallest of them covered with trees : they are situated nearly in a circle ; and the sea, admitted by different inlets into the centre, has the appearance of a large lagoon.

CAPTAIN COX went on shore with our friend from Otaheite, the ship standing off and on till his return ; when we hoisted in the boat and pursued our voyage. Otoo and his brothers have lands in these Islands, which are subject to Otaheite, the natives of both Islands keeping up a constant intercourse with each other by means of their sailing canoes ; of which not having been informed at Otaheite, the captain was rather surpris'd at first to meet with some of our Otaheitean acquaintance on shore : and though the natives had heard of us before, by means of their

H connection

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 2.

connection with Otaheite, yet ours was the first European vessel that ever visited their Islands, which made them eager to traffic with us; and they would fain have persuaded us to stay till the following morning, when they promised us plenty of hogs. Upon our telling them we could not remain there, on account of there being no anchorage for the ship, they wanted to know if we could not haul her over the reef, where they said we should lie secure; or if this was not practicable, whether we could not carry an anchor on shore, and make her fast.

10. ON the morning of the 10th, we crossed the Equator in 207° East longitude, with a steady fresh breeze, thermometer at 78°.
13. 17. FROM the 13th to the 17th, we had a succession of light, variable winds and calms, with dark cloudy weather, and heavy showers of rain.
20. AT six in the evening of the 20th, we saw the Island of OWHYHEE, extending from North North West to North West, distant about twelve leagues. Early next morning, being well in with the land, we sailed along shore, and saw several villages and a great many of the inhabitants; one of whom waved a piece of white cloth to us as an invitation to land, for it blew too fresh for them to venture off to us. In the afternoon it fell calm; and, notwithstanding there was a great swell, several canoes came off to us, with people of both sexes: they brought with them both fresh and salt fish, packages of salt, fishing-lines, and small pigs, which they bartered with us for nails. We were obliged to carry on our traffic with them by signs; for though their language is very similar to that of the Otaheiteans,

Otaheiteans, their pronounciation is so very thick and guttural, that we could neither comprehend them, nor make them understand what little we had acquired of the Otaheitean tongue. A favourable breeze springing up in the evening compelled our visitants to leave us, except a man and two women, who staid on board all night.

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21.

In the morning, we attempted to get into Karakakooa Bay, but were prevented by the wind's failing us. A great number of canoes now came off to us, and we commenced a brisk trade with the natives for hogs, salt, cordage, cloth, spears, ornaments of feathers, &c.; all of which they exchanged with us for different-sized spike nails, which they preferred to every thing else that we offered them. We missed several articles to-day, that had been conveyed out of the ship by the natives, whom we soon found were as expert thieves as those of Otaheite.

22.

It continued calm till the evening of the 23d, when we took advantage of a light air and got into Karakakooa Bay, where we anchored with the small bower in nine fathoms. Before we came to an anchor, the king of Owhyhee, MAIA MAIA, honoured us with a visit, accompanied by TIANA, a chief of the Island of Otōoi, who expressed great pleasure and surprize at the sight of Captain Cox, who had seen and entertained him at his factory at Canton; he having been taken there by a vessel employed in the fur trade, and brought back again on her return on another voyage. I was informed by Mr. Cox that this man's extraordinary size and majestic appearance, he being nearly six feet four inches high, and remarkably stout and well made, got him the appellation of the Great Stranger among the Chinese, for whom he entertained the greatest contempt. He

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used frequently to appear while at Canton in the dress proper to his country ; and upon these occasions sally forth brandishing a Sandwich Island spear in his hand, to the great terror of the Chinese : but though Tiana made such a formidable appearance, he was of a very mild disposition, bordering upon childishness ; and used while at Canton, to sit for hours together in a room playing with two white rabbits given him by Mr. Cox, running after them, and imitating their motions by couching and squatting upon his hams.

THE king and Tiana brought the captain presents of a helmet, and two beautiful cloaks richly interwoven with scarlet and yellow feathers ; for which he received a very handsome acknowledgement from him. His majesty is one of the most savage-looking men I ever beheld, and very wild and extravagant in his actions and behaviour : his body, in common with those of many of his subjects, was full of small ulcers ; which may be occasioned by drinking the ava, and their eating a great quantity of salt and salt fish : he would not partake of our dinner ; and told us, that both pork and plantains were at that time *taboed* or forbidden them : but though he would not make one at our meals, he would gladly have taken up his abode with us and slept on board with his wife ; and seemed much disappointed at being refused. On the 24th, I went on shore with the captain in a canoe of Tiana's and saw the king's house, which is very neat and commodious : he has got two two-pounders and two swivels mounted before his house on a raised platform of stone ; the two-pounders have proper carriages, and the swivels they have mounted on blocks of wood ; the touch-holes are secured with pieces of cloth tied round them, and the ramrods and sponges laid in order at their sides, so that they have quite a martial appearance. These guns were given to the king by the captain of the above-mentioned vessel, who touched

touched here on his return to China from a voyage to the North West Coast of America.

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24.

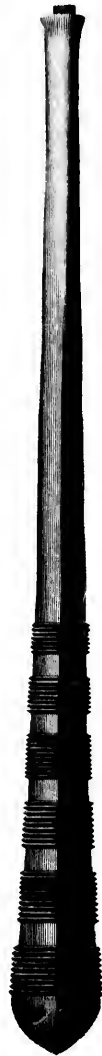
A PARTY of us went on shore in the afternoon to the village of Kowrowa, where Captain Cook was killed, and were shewn the identical spot where that unfortunate and great man fell: a tree still remains near the place perforated by a cannon-ball which was fired from one of the ships during the scuffle, and serves as a memento of that unhappy affair. Maia Maia was on board almost the whole of this day, and was continually teasing us for guns and gunpowder, especially the latter article, which he used a variety of artifices to procure. We had several striking instances of the authority of the chiefs of this Island over the inferior class of people; one in particular, on our first landing at Kowrowa, where the crowd of people collected together to see us made such a noise that we could scarce hear one another speak; which being observed by a chief who was with us, he only waved his hand to them, and in an instant the whole multitude were silent: and afterwards, when we were going to see the Morai, or burying-place, where Captain King was stationed with his party at the time of the death of Captain Cook, being followed and pressed upon by the natives upon our near approach to the Morai, the man who conducted us drew a line across the sand with a wand that he carried in his hand, and no person but ourselves presumed to pass it, or were suffered to enter the Morai. The great authority of the chiefs, and their living in towns or villages, so different from the natives of Otaheite, form a distinguishing contrast between the manners and customs of the two nations: their canoes likewise are strikingly different, those of the Sandwich Islands.

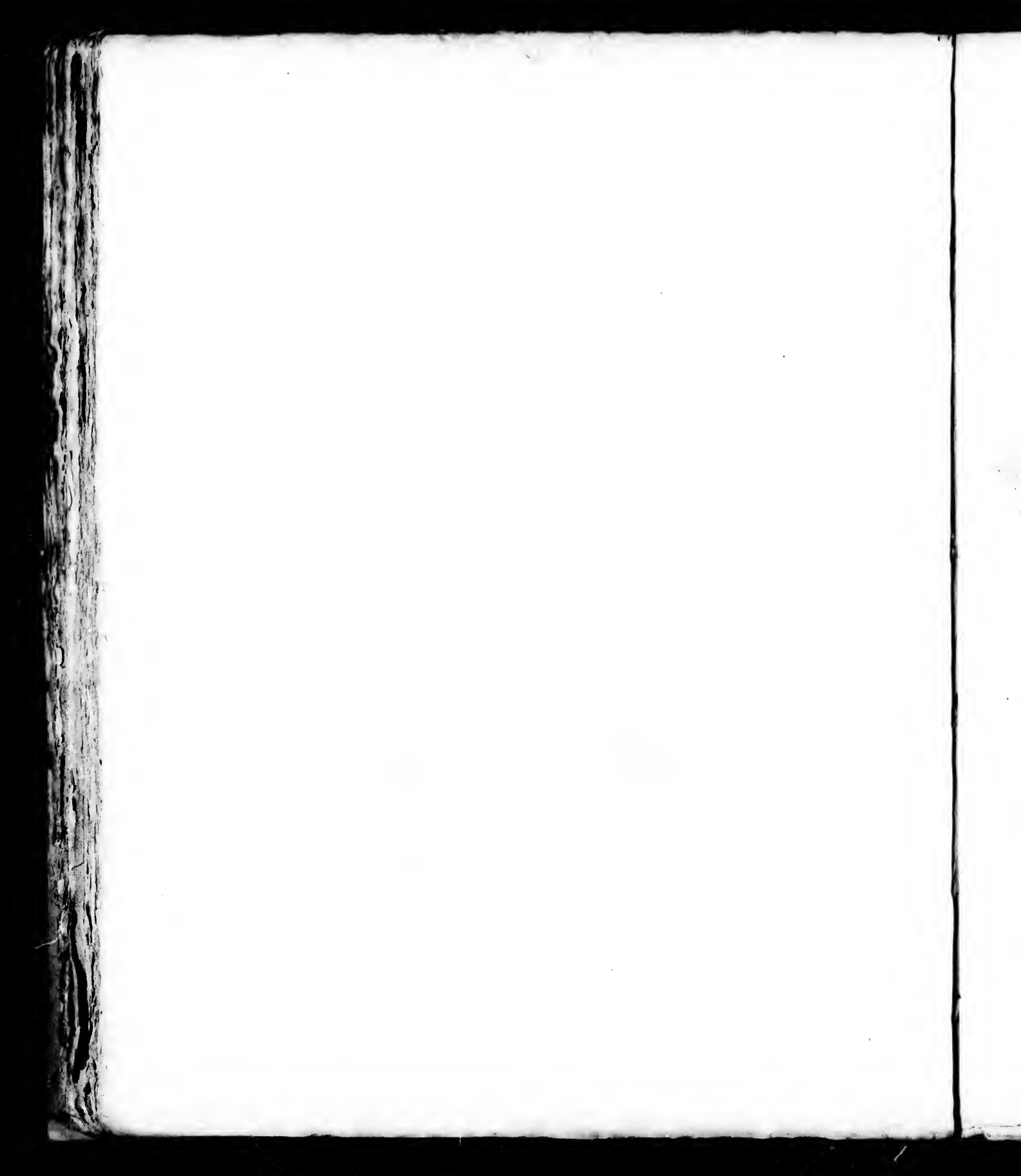
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Islands being greatly superior in every respect; but the natives are neither so comely nor so well clad as those of Otaheite. We procured several medals from the natives at Owhyhee, some as presents, others by purchase; these medals were left them by the Americans, and had been distributed among them and the people of the different places visited by the *Columbia* and *Washington*, two vessels belonging to the United States, and employed in the fur trade on the North West Coast of America. The medals seem to have been left at the different places touched at by the Americans, with a view to commemorate the first voyage of the kind undertaken by them, and to fix them in the remembrance of the natives; in my opinion a very excellent plan, and worthy the imitation of all future navigators who may be sent on voyages of discovery.

THE medals, which are of pewter, and nearly the size of a crown-piece, are very neatly executed. On one side is a representation of the *Columbia* and *Washington*, with the following inscription round the border: "COLUMBIA and WASHINGTON, commanded by J. KENDRICK." On the reverse, the inscription round the border is thus continued: "Fitted at Boston, North America, for the Pacific Ocean;" and in the centre, "By J. Barrel, S. Brown, G. Bulfinch, J. Darby, C. Hatch, J. M. Pintard, 1787."

25. EARLY in the morning of the 25th, we got under weigh, and were followed by an amazing number of canoes. Soon after we had cleared the bay, the king came on board, and as there was little wind staid with us till the afternoon; when a fresh breeze springing up, he and Tiana took their leave of us, and quitted us with the rest of the natives who came





came from Karakakooa Bay ; but others put off to us, as we sailed along shore.

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MAIA MAIA told us he had killed Terreoboo, the late king, I suppose with a view of recommending himself to us, as Captain Cook was killed in his reign ; but one of our last visitors, who seemed to be a man of some consequence, said, that Terreoboo died a natural death, and that Maia Maia had assassinated his son, a youth, and succeeded him as next heir to the government. Maia Maia seems to be more feared than loved by his subjects, from whom he exacts the most implicit obedience, and sometimes treats them with severity : perhaps it may be partly owing to this cause, that we found a strong inclination among the natives to emigrate ; some of them indeed were so urgent with the captain to take them with him, that they would scarce hear a denial, or quit the ship without being forced out of her. The thermometer while we remained at Owlyhee stood at 80°.

ON the 26th, we passed within five or six miles of Mowee, and traded with the natives, who came off to us in their canoes, bringing with them a few small pigs, and some remarkable fine yams. Mowee seems to be a pleasant Island ; and we observed water falling in torrents from different parts of the mountains, which produced a cool and refreshing appearance in this hot climate. At six in the evening, the body of Mowee bore South South East, distant ten leagues, Morotoi South West by South, and Wohahoo West South West. We had now a fine breeze from the North North West, and steered East North East.

ON

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IN the night of the 27th, we passed the Tropic of Cancer, in 204° East longitude. In the morning, the weather being fair and moderate, the powder was got upon deck and aired, and the people were busily employed in killing and salting some of our largest hogs for sea-store. The salt we used for this purpose was that we had procured at Owhyhee, which is very white, and of an excellent quality.

ON the morning of the 30th, we were nearly becalmed, and caught a couple of large sharks, one of which was hooked three times before he was taken.

OCTOBER 6. IN the evening of the 6th of October, a small web-footed bird, I believe of the Tern species, settled upon the rigging, and was caught while at roost.

8. AT ten o'clock in the night of the 8th died Thomas Smith, ship's cook. As we had no surgeon on board, we could not ascertain the nature of the disorder which proved fatal to him; but we supposed it to have been an inflammation of the bowels, occasioned by a violent bilious colic, a complaint that our first and third mates, myself, and several of the seamen, laboured under at the same time.

14. WE had now very unsettled weather, with variable winds, and frequent calms, and made but small progress. There was a sensible alteration too in the climate; and we found it cold enough on the 14th, the thermometer on that day being at 56°, to have a fire in the cabin.

At eight o'clock in the morning of the 22d, we saw land bearing North by West, which we supposed to be the Island of Amluc, one of the Fox Islands. At noon, the body of the Island bore North West half West, a groupe of small Islands West half North, and another Island North North East, our latitude at noon by observation $51^{\circ} 30'$ North. The wind next day being at East North East, and therefore directly against us, as we were bound to the Island of Oonalaska, we bore away for the Island we had first seen on the preceding day; and at three in the afternoon were within sight of it again. At six in the evening, we stood close in with and run down the north side of the Island, in hopes of finding a harbour where we might lay till the wind shifted, so as to enable us to proceed on our voyage, but were disappointed; and, seeing a large Island to the South West, steered for it under an easy sail. At nine at night, we hauled on a wind, and founded in sixty fathoms, coarse black sand. On the following morning, at day-light, we were well in with the north side of the large Island, but could see no appearance of an harbour; and the wind at this time proving favourable, we gave up our researches and resumed our course, steering East North East.

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ABOUT eight in the morning of the 25th, we saw four large Islands under our lee, in a North East and South East direction; and at noon four others appeared in view, the weather squally, with showers of rain. At nine on the morning of the 26th, we saw the Tower Rock bearing South East by East, and soon after the Island of Oonalaska. At eleven in the forenoon, the North Point of Oonalaska bore East North East, and the Island of Amoghta South by West, our latitude at noon $53^{\circ} 48'$ North. In the course of the morning we had a smart shower of snow. In the

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afternoon,

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afternoon, the wind veered round to the northward and North North West, which prevented us from weathering the North Point of Oonalaska; so that during the night we kept standing off and on, making short boards, and endeavoured to work to windward. In the morning, the wind proving more favourable, we worked through the passage between Oonalaska and some small Islands to the northward; and at five in the afternoon, came to an anchor in a cove in the easternmost bay of Oonalaska, called Udagaki, with the small bower, in eight fathoms and an half.

BEFORE we came to an anchor, five Russians came on board in a large boat covered with skins, and rowed by the natives; they were remarkably civil, offering us their fur caps, and assisted us in piloting the ship into the cove. Unfortunately, not one of us could speak or understand the Russian language, nor they the English or French; so that we were obliged to have recourse to signs and figures, by which means we learnt that they belonged to a vessel at that time stationed at the Island of Oonemak, commanded by a Captain Stephen Corelli; and that they and others of their companions were distributed in small parties at this and the adjacent Islands to collect furs: they had been out ever since the year 1781, from Ochotek, and must have undergone great hardships in roving about among these dreary Islands for such a length of time, living chiefly upon fish and berries, yet they seemed cheerful and healthy. These good people brought on board a large quantity of excellent halibut and dried salmon as a present for the captain, and received from him in return some wine and brandy, which was very acceptable to them; but unluckily we had neither tobacco nor snuff, which would have been much more so both to them and the natives, particularly the latter, who not only take snuff in the common way, but eat it.

OUR new friends stayed on board all night, and in the morning were joined by three more of their party and a Kamtschatkadale. Captain Cox, our third mate, and myself, took our guns and went on shore this morning, where we saw a great number of wild fowl, and some very large eagles with white heads; but they were so shy that we could scarce get a shot at them. The country presented one of the most dismal prospects I ever beheld, the whole face of it being nearly covered with snow, and not a single tree or even shrub of any size to be seen. Having pretty well fatigued ourselves with climbing the hills, and seeing nothing further to engage our attention, we returned on board, where we found our Russians, who had been ashore in our absence, and brought us off a second present of fish, and a basket of berries: they staid on board till evening, when they quitted us to return to their habitations on shore, together with the natives, who never, during the whole time we remained here, came off to us, unless in company with the Russians, or sent by them on some errand; which induced us to think the Russians were jealous of, and had forbid them to have any communication with us. And here I must observe, that these poor people seem to be completely subdued by, and are in a state of the most abject dependence upon, the Russians, who oblige the men to set and look after their fox-traps, to fish and hunt for them, &c. and the women make their boots. The Russians, beside, strip them of all their most valuable furs; so that it is in vain for a stranger to think of procuring any, while they remain at the Fox Islands. To keep themselves in the good graces of the natives, and stimulate them to work, the Russians occasionally distribute among them a few copper and pewter rings, glass-beads, &c.; and we saw them reward a man with a pinch of snuff who had been out fishing for them the greatest part of a cold bleak night, and he appeared perfectly satisfied.

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29.

TOWARDS noon on the 29th, a party of Oonalaska women came along-side the ship; but the Russians, who were then with us, would not suffer them to come on board, and sent them on shore again. A few several of us wished to have a nearer view of these ladies, we followed them in our boat, and found them sitting near the beach looking at the ship. The Russians no sooner saw us direct our course towards the women, than they rowed after us, and immediately upon their landing drove them away, striking and treating them very roughly, at the same time pointing towards the hills, and signifying that they should go home: but they would not disperse entirely; and the Russians retiring soon after, several of them came off to the ship and stayed on board all night. The women were as fond of tobacco and snuff as the men, and were thankful for an old quid from the mouths of our seamen, which they would hand round and chew after each other with the greatest relish imaginable. They wear ornaments of bone and beads in their lips and the cartilage of the nose, which are perforated for the purpose; and in this and every other particular exactly resemble the prints of them in Captain Cook's last voyage, taken from the elegant drawings of Mr. Webber.

30.

THE ladies left us early in the morning and joined their companions, who remained on the beach all night, and slept among some coarse grass and rushes, with nothing to lie upon but a small mat, though it was a sharp frost. Before I take leave of the natives of Oonalaska, I must do them the justice to say, that they are apparently exempt from the vice of pilfering and stealing every thing that laid in the way, which was the constant practice of the inhabitants of the Islands we had lately visited.

A CURIOUS

A CURIOUS circumstance happened to-day, which serves to shew the influence of habit over the brute creation, and their attachment to the place where they are fed and taken care of. We had carried some hogs and a goat to a small Island about two hundred yards from us to graze, where they had not been long, when, to our great surprize, we perceived one of them, an English boar, swimming off to the ship, where he actually arrived; but both our boats being absent, we could not pick him up, and the poor animal, not being able to get into his old quarters, swam to the opposite shore, though at the distance of above a quarter of a mile, and was taken there on the following day. In the evening it blew very fresh from the southward, and there being every appearance of a tempestuous night, we let go the best bower anchor; but it proving more moderate in the morning, hove it in again, and moored with the stream anchor to the eastward. We received a present of fish and berries from the Russians this afternoon, and daily during the remainder of our stay: the fish consisted of halibut, salmon, and salmon-trout: the halibut were excellent; but the salmon are of the hook-nosed kind, and far inferior to the common sort.

1789.
OCTOBER
30.

31.

ON the 2d of November, the captain made an excursion on shore, and saw one of the dwellings of the Russians; it nearly resembled the huts of the natives, which have the appearance of a little hillock, or heap of rubbish, covered with patches of grass. The Russian, however, instead of descending into his hut by a pole, with notches cut in it, like the natives, had the conveniences of a door, and a couple of windows made of the bladder or intestines of some large fish: he likewise greatly excelled them in point of cleanliness, the huts of the Oonalaskans being intolerably filthy.

NOVEMBER
2.

1789.
NOVEMBER
2.

filthy. The owner of the house, who was at home, and employed in making of fox-traps, received the captain with great civility, and set before him the best repast his humble cottage afforded, which consisted of some berries, and a kind of pudding made of roots. The Russians live dispersed among the natives, two or three at a village, for the purpose, I suppose, of keeping them in greater subjection, and seeing them constantly employed.

4. ON the 4th, the captain set out in the cutter to view the harbour of Samganoodia, and returned again at night. In his way thither, he passed the residence of some of our Russian friends, who fired several muskets as an invitation for him to land; but he had no time to spare.

5. MR. COX having expressed a desire to obtain one of the Oonalaska canoes, the Russians presented one to him on the 5th: he had before applied to the natives, and made them considerable offers for one, but in vain, as every thing seems to be at the disposal of their Russian masters. Word was brought us to-day, that a boar and sow we had sent on shore, in hopes they would breed and stock the Island, had been caught and killed in the fox-traps.

6. ON the 6th, the captain being informed by the Russians that there was a passage out to sea to the South East, formed by a small Island called Sedagha, which we had taken for a part of Oonalaska, went in the cutter to examine it. We had now been longer here than we expected, owing to a succession of calms and foul winds; but in the morning of the 8th, a favourable breeze springing up from the West North West, we
got

got under weigh and went to sea, through our newly-discovered passage to the South East. At four in the afternoon, the extremes of the Island of Oonalaska bore from South West to North half West, a rock off the North Point North half East, distant seven or eight miles, and another rock at the entrance of the channel we had come through, North by West half West, distant three or four leagues. None of our Russian friends were on board at the time we sailed; and I suppose they were not a little surpris'd at our sudden departure, as we used to receive daily visits from them, and they had promised to procure us a stock of dried fish to carry to sea with us.

1789.
NOVEMBER
8.

WE had fine moderate weather the greatest part of our stay at Oonalaska; and though we found it cold in the mornings and evenings, it was mild and pleasant in the middle of the day: the snow too which, upon our first arrival, almost covered the Island, was now nearly melted away, except on the tops of the mountains. The thermometer kept unsettled between 42° and 50° , though it rose one day as high as 58° .

THE bay or harbour of Udagaki, in which we anchored, lies in latitude $53^{\circ} 45'$ North, and longitude $166^{\circ} 24'$ East, running inland near twenty miles.

TOWARD the evening of the 12th, it began to blow very fresh from the South East, and increased soon after into a strong gale, which lasted till the 14th, with little abatement, and was accompanied with heavy rains, and a very large sea, which caused us to ship much water.

10.

14.

ON

1789.
 NOVEMBER
 20.

ON the morning of the 20th, there came on one of the most violent squalls of any we had experienced during the voyage; after which it blew an absolute hurricane, and the sea running very high at the same time, obliged us to lie-to under a close-reefed main and main-stay-sails till nine at night, when it was somewhat more moderate, and we were enabled to make sail; but there was still a terrible sea, which broke over us several times, carried away great part of the head-railing, and washed the cutter from the spars on the main deck, where she was fastened, into the lee side of the waist.

28. ON the night of the 28th, we once more crossed the Tropic of Cancer,
 29. in 169° of East longitude. The thermometer on the following noon stood at 79°.

DECEMBER
 12.

ABOUT seven o'clock in the morning of the 12th of December, we saw the Island of Saypan; and at half past nine, the Islands of Tinian and Aguigan. At half past two in the afternoon, we came to an anchor on the South West side of the Island of Tinian, with the small bower, in ten fathoms, rocky bottom; having first taken the precaution to secure our cable, by worming and rounding it for several fathoms. A fine breeze setting off the land, saluted us with the most fragrant and delightful odours; and we were soon gratified with the sight of some beautiful white cattle, feeding and frisking about among the trees; which added greatly to the charming appearance of this Island. The boats were now hoisted out, and the captain with a party of us went on shore, where we expected to procure some fresh beef; but were disappointed, as the cattle retired among the woods the instant they saw us; and it would have

have been in vain to have pursued them, for the underwood was nearly impenetrable: we therefore returned on board again, after having loaded the boat with wood, and gathered a quantity of fine limes.

1789.
DECEMBER
12.



NEXT morning we went on shore again, and landed further to the northward than we had done on the preceding day. Here we found several huts erected by the Spaniards, who come here annually from their settlement at Guam to procure beef for the garrison of that Island. The Spaniards, or some other people, must have quitted Tinian but a very short time before our arrival, as they had left a wild hog in a sty, that had died but lately, and a fine dog, which we caught, and carried on board with us. We were directed by a beaten path, about forty yards in length from the huts, to the Well mentioned by Lord Anson and Commodore Byron; and though the water it contains is not the best in the world, it by no means deserves the reproaches bestowed upon it by the Commodore, since we neither found it brackish nor full of worms, as he asserts it to have been. And here I cannot help observing, that this gentleman seems to have taken as much pains to depreciate this Island, as Lord Anson had been too lavish in his encomiums on it; for whatever may have been the state of Tinian when his Lordship was there, future visitors may look about in vain for those delightful lawns, painted in such glowing colours by the author of his Voyage.

13.

OUR people being set to work to cut wood for fuel, and other purposes, I set out from the huts where they were stationed, in company with our third mate and one of the seamen, in pursuit of game. We at

K

first

1789.
 DECEMBER
 13.

first followed the traces of a path ; but it soon failing us, we were obliged to force our way through the thickets, in hopes, as we got into the interior part of the country, we should get clear of the trees and underwood ; which we did, after having proceeded a considerable distance with great labour and fatigue ; but we were still so much incommoded by a kind of weed that grew as high as our breasts, by the heat, and by an intolerable number of flies, that I quitted my companions, who wished to penetrate a little farther into the country, and made the best of my way back to the wooding party at the huts ; where I did not arrive till late in the afternoon, being nearly exhausted with the fatigue of pushing through the bushes, and climbing trees, to see that I was going in a proper direction, which was a very necessary precaution, as I was at one time totally lost for upwards of two hours. I met with a great many wild hogs ; and I had nearly stumbled upon an animal which, upon being roused, darted through the thicket with such velocity, that I could not distinguish what it was ; but suppose it to have been one of the guanicoes described by Lord Anson, and which are said to abound in the neighbouring Islands of Saypan and Aguigan. I saw also some fowls in my ramble, and shot a pig. Our third mate, who returned about half an hour after me, reported, that soon after I had separated from him, he fell in with a herd of cattle, and shot one of them, a fine young bull ; but having only one man with him, and it being a considerable distance from the beach, he was obliged to leave the carcase in the charge of his companion, who consented to remain with it all night ; being apprehensive they might not have found the place again, had they both returned together.

NEXT

NEXT morning, a party was sent to procure some part of the animal, but, upon their arrival, the greatest part of it was found to be tainted and entirely spoiled; however, some pieces were cut from the parts that were the least affected and brought on board, which furnished us with an excellent dish of soup, and some steaks, the meat being very tender and fine grained. Wild hogs and poultry are in great abundance at Tinian; and though the latter are shy and difficult to come at, on account of the underwood, it is pleasing to hear them crowing and cackling in every direction; so that it is difficult to divest one's self of the idea of being in the vicinity of some country village, or large farm-yard. Tinian produces plenty of limes, lemons, guavas, some cocoa-nuts, custard apples, and indifferent oranges, with a variety of beautiful trees; among which was the bramin and bread-fruit trees, but the latter had no fruit upon them, and the cotton shrub. In our different excursions on shore, we met with the remains of several of those curious edifices described by Lord Anson, and supposed to have been erected by the original inhabitants of the Island. These buildings are of a most singular structure, and consist in their present state of two ranges of columns, either of stone or composition, and of a pyramidical form, having large semi-globes placed on their tops, with the surfaces upwards.

If these structures are really of stone, which I imagine them to be, it is astonishing how a rude and uncivilized people, unacquainted with any of the arts necessary for the purpose, and without proper tools, could have formed and erected them. We measured one of the pillars, and its semi-globe, or capital, the dimensions of which were as follow :

K 2

Perpendicular

1789.
DECEMBER
14

		Feet. Inches.
1789. DECEMBER 14.	Perpendicular height of the pyramid, -	14 0
	Breadth at the base, - - - - -	5 4
	Diameter of the femi-globe, - - - - -	5 10

HAVING got on board a sufficient stock of wood, and filled our empty water-casks, we got under weigh in the evening, and stood to the westward. The thermometer, while we lay in the Road of Tinian, kept, with little variation, at 83° ; but the heat was considerably more intense on shore.

24. AT eight o'clock in the morning of the 24th, we saw the Islands of Bottol, or Tobacofima; and at noon, Formosa bearing West: at this time, we were passing between the two Islands of Bottol, and perceiving with our glasses several towns or villages on the larger Island, and some of the inhabitants putting off to us, we lay-to for them. At first, they would scarcely venture within pistol-shot of the ship; and at that distance throw us some boiled yams, plantains, tarroo, and a bone resembling a bone of mutton, but which was most likely that of a dog. In return for this apparent civility, we threw them some empty glass-bottles, which they picked up with great eagerness, and dived after those that were sinking. While our attention was engaged in looking at their scramble for the bottles, one of them managed to come under our stern and cut off two or three yards off the ensign, which was trailing in the water. They now began to be more confident; and two or three of them came on board, who were for seizing every thing that came in their way. One fellow in particular took a great fancy to the ensign, and the log-line and reel, and actually

actually drew his crews to cut the halliards; so that we were obliged to turn him and his companions out of the ship, and make sail as fast as possible, to avoid any disagreeable consequences, especially as we saw more of them coming on board.

1789.
DECEMBER
24.

THE natives of Tobacofima, who seem to be a mixture of the Chinese and Malays, are of a light copper-colour, very meagre, and of the middle stature; they go almost naked, having nothing but a very narrow strip of cloth fastened round their waists, and a straw or wicker cap: some few of them indeed appeared to have on a kind of leather jacket, probably by way of armour; and every man wore the Malay crews, or dagger, with a jagged edge, suspended at his breast in a sheath. Their boats, which are very neatly constructed, and painted, are rowed with oars; they carry ten or eleven men, and, like those of the Chinese, have eyes painted upon the bows.

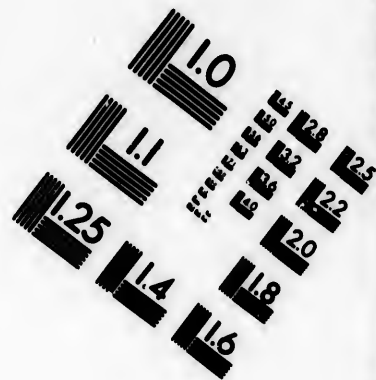
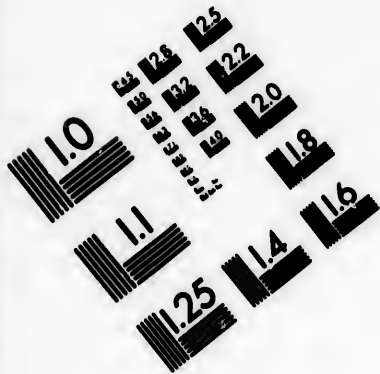
AT half past nine at night, we passed within six miles of the south end of Formosa. During the remainder of the night and the following day, it blew a strong gale from the North North East, and the sea rising to a prodigious height often struck us with great force, and caused us to ship much water.

25.

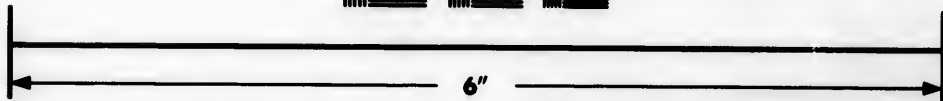
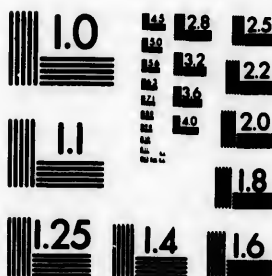
ON the morning of the 26th, the violence of the gale was somewhat abated; but the sea went down but little, and ran very cross and confused. In the course of the day we saw great numbers of Chinese fishing-boats; and at five in the afternoon, the rock called Pedera Branca bearing West, distant

26.





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



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1789.
 DECEMBER
 27.

distant four leagues, and the continent of Asia. About two o'clock next morning, the Lema Islands were in sight; but as we did not think it prudent to proceed till day-light, we hove-to, and made sail again at half past five, when we stood in for the Great Lema; and at two in the afternoon came to an anchor in Macao Roads with the best bower in four and a half fathoms water, and saluted the castle with nine guns; which was returned with the same number. We found a very large Portugueze ship riding at anchor in the road, and could perceive several others in the Typa. Our cutter being now hoisted out, I accompanied the captain on shore in her, to procure a pilot.

28. UPON our landing, we paid our respects to the civil and military governors, and having engaged a Chinese pilot to conduct us to Wampoa, returned on board again, in the afternoon of the following day. The captain would have sailed immediately, but the pilot neglecting to come on board according to his promise, we were detained till the evening of the 29th, when we got under weigh.

29. THOUGH Macao, like the Islands that nearly surround it, has the most dreary barren aspect imaginable when viewed at a distance, it improves considerably upon a closer inspection; and the town and fortifications make a pretty appearance at sea. The Portugueze have several good gardens interspersed among the buildings in the town; but that belonging to Mr. Fitzhugh, one of the English East-India Company's supercargoes at Canton, claims particular notice, for the very elegant taste that has been displayed in laying it out; and though the grounds are not very extensive, every embellishment of art has been united to a happy natural situation,

situation, commanding a delightful prospect, to render it a most enchanting retreat. In the centre of the garden stands a curious pierced rock, in the cavity of which it is said the celebrated poet Camoëns composed the *Lusiad*.

1789.
DECEMBER
29.

WE procured some tolerable beef at Macao; and pork, poultry, vegetables, and fruit are to be had there in plenty: the sea also furnishes the inhabitants with a great variety of excellent fish.

WE found it very cold in Macao Roads, the thermometer being so low as 56°; and the change of climate affected us the more sensibly, as we had just come out of the warm latitudes.

ON the 1st of January 1790, we arrived at Canton, the final place of our destination, having been only ten months and five days in performing our voyage, and traversing this immense space of ocean; and what was rather extraordinary, and fortunate for us, as we had no surgeon on board, our people in general were remarkably healthy, and we only lost one man, notwithstanding they had to experience all the vicissitudes of climate and weather.

JANUARY 1.
1790.

THE END.

N O T E S.

AN excellent POCKET-WATCH belonging to Mr. Cox, made by Mr. HUGHES in Holborn, was set to mean-time, at Christ's-Hospital London, on the 24th of February 1789; and on anchoring in Santa Cruz Road, Teneriffe, it was found to err only four miles, and losing on mean-time five seconds 1° . per day: from thence to the Cape of Good Hope, to New Holland, Otaheite, and Owhyhee, it kept nearly the same rate of losing from four to six seconds per diem.

AFTER a close examination of the CLUBS brought from the Sandwich and the Friendly Islands, and deposited in the British Museum and in the Leverian Collection, not one is to be found in either, exactly corresponding with the CLUB mentioned in page 33 of this work, and represented in the PLATE, facing page 54. There are indeed in the Leverian Museum two CLUBS from the Friendly Islands, fancifully carved in the interstices, where mine is plain; but they are much longer, not by far so massy, and probably were used as ornamental instruments; whereas, this is a hostile weapon, and the only CLUB of the kind brought to England.

